PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE
In both country and city ... 2 Cents
For one secular week... .. 12 "
For one " month.....50 "
Single copy, Sunday edition 5 "
No Newsdealer anywhere authorized to charge more than above rates.

The Chicago Tribune.

IN CLINTON, IA.,
"THE TRIBUNE" can be obtained from L. C. Bates and H. O. Jones at the regular office price—2 cents for a single copy; 50 cents a month for the daily.

VOLUME L. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

STEELE TO BE TRIED.

A Court-Martial Ordered for Private Wild's Oppressor.

TO CONVENE HERE MARCH 18.

The Second-Lieutenant to Answer Charges Against Him.

PERSONNEL OF THE TRIBUNAL.

The Proceedings Explained by a Retired Army Officer.

A MILITARY INVESTIGATION DESCRIBED.

The following order has been issued by Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., commanding the Division of the Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 3, 1890.—Special Orders, No. 37: A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock m. Tuesday, March 18, 1890, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second-Lieutenant Matthew F. Steele, Eighth Cavalry.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

1. Col. James F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry.
2. Maj. William J. Lyster, Sixth Infantry.
3. Capt. Camillo C. C. Carr, First Cavalry.
4. Capt. Carle A. Woodruff, Second Artillery.
5. Capt. James M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry.
6. Capt. Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry.
7. Capt. John B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry.
8. Capt. Jacob F. Munson, Sixth Infantry.
9. Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry.
10. Capt. Charles G. Penney, Sixth Infantry.
11. First-Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley, Second Artillery.
12. First-Lieutenant Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry.
13. Second-Lieutenant Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry.

Capt. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Missouri, Judge Advocate.

In case of the absence of any of the members named in this order the court will nevertheless proceed with the business assigned it, provided the number be not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

The court is authorized to sit without regard to hours.

Upon the adjournment of the court sine die the members and Judge Advocate will rejoin their proper stations.

The travel required in complying with this order is necessary for the public service.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. CROOK.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUT. STEELE'S OFFENSE.

The court-martial of Lieut. Steele is the outgrowth of the imprisonment in the military prison at Fort Snelling of Private Dell P. Wild, who was adjudged guilty of insubordination in refusing to do some work about the officer's quarters while not on the detail for such service, the Lieutenant resenting the private's refusal by knocking him down and ordering him under arrest. At the court-martial which sentenced the private to imprisonment and loss of pay Lieut. Steele acted in the dual capacity of complainant and Judge Advocate.

LIEUT. STEELE.

The facts coming to the notice of THE TRIBUNE a reporter was sent to interview Wild and other parties interested, the publication of his matter being followed by the setting aside by the Secretary of War of the findings of the court-martial relating to Wild and the ordering of a court-martial for Steele.

In speaking of the matter to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday a retired army officer said:

"A consideration of the personnel of this court shows the wisdom and justice of Gen. Crook. In the first place the General has selected as members of the court only those who are at this moment on active duty with troops, therefore exempt from the rustiness sometimes begotten by staff service. In the second place, none of the members of the court are from the department within the limits of which Lieut. Steele is stationed, therefore cannot be objected to as partisan or prejudiced through a personal acquaintance with Steele, or biased by a discussion of the now famous Steele-Wild case."

"It is further a matter of congratulation," said the officer, "that Gen. Crook has not detailed any of the members of his personal or division staffs for any duty in connection with the tribunal by which Lieut. Steele will be tried. For these reasons assurance is given of a trial of the case on its merits without fear or favor."

PERSONNEL OF THE COURT.

Speaking of the men who will compose the court the officer said:

"Col. James F. Wade entered the cavalry service as a Lieutenant when only 19 years old and was Colonel of a mounted regiment of volunteers before he was 22. He has been in command of the Fifth United States Cavalry for about three years and is the youngest officer of his rank in the army. His father was a contemporary of Zachariah Chandler and Simon Cameron in the United States Senate, and Col. Wade is reputed to have inherited the fearlessness, independence, and honesty of his parent, Benjamin Franklin Wade of Ashtabula County, Ohio. He is at present stationed at Fort Reno, I. T.

"From a study of the military records of the remainder of the court the following analysis is presented:

"Commissioned in the regular army after previous service as an officer of volunteers, Maj. Lyster; commissioned in the permanent establishment after previous service as an enlisted man in the regulars, Capt. Carr; commissioned in the regular army after previous service as an enlisted man, also as an officer in the volunteer service, Capts. Moore, Babcock, Munson, and Penny; graduate of West Point, after previous service as an officer of volunteers, Lieut. Dudley; commissioned from civil life without previous military experience, but who saw service during the war, Capt. Woodruff; commissioned in the army after graduation at West Point and who afterwards served during the war, Capt. Sanno; graduates of the Military Academy, no war service, Capt. Swigert, Lieuts. Townsend and Taggart. The latter, however, especially Capt. Swigert, have seen plenty of active Indian service. Capt. Swigert is stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. The majority of the officers are stationed at Fort Leavenworth and were originally selected for duty there in connection with the Cavalry and Infantry School of Instruction by reason of their good military and personal records.

"Another feature of the composition of the court is that its members represent the cavalry, artillery, and infantry arms of the service. All are combatants."

COURTS-MARTIAL IN GENERAL.

Asked to explain courts-martial the officer said:

"Courts-martial may consist of any number of officers from five to thirteen, inclusive. The one to meet in this city the 18th inst. is a full court—that is, one of thirteen members. Lieut. Taggart is the only member junior in rank to Lieut. Steele. Being of a different corps of the service he, although a classmate, would not gain rank through any sentence that might be passed on the accused. The next youngest in service is Lieut. Townsend, son of Adjutant-General E. D. Townsend, U. S. A., retired, who was commissioned eight years before Lieut. Steele won shoulder-straps.

"Capt. Murray, Judge Advocate of the court, was graduated at the Military Academy in 1874, and has served for over three years as the acting Judge-Advocate for the Department of the Missouri, Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding.

"The exact place of meeting of this general court-martial has not yet been indicated. It will probably not be held in any of rooms at present occupied by any of the officers belonging to Gen. Crook's staff, for the reason that there will not be space enough to accommodate all. Ordinarily the proceedings of trials are carried on only between the hours of 8 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, but the pending court is authorized to sit without regard to hours, which is another instance of the good sense and impartiality of Gen. Crook.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

"The proceedings of a general court-martial are carried on with open doors," said the officer, "except at times when the court is cleared for deliberation, as in the determination of a challenge of any particular member or for vote as to the question of guilt or innocence. The militia officers will thus have an opportunity of seeing and learning the modus operandi of a general court-martial.

"It is customary for all the members of a court to wear the full dress uniform, although as to this matter the court is the judge. The accused when an officer does not wear his sword.

"The order of procedure is as follows: The court having convened and the accused having come before it, after having heard read the order convening the court, he is asked if he has any objection to being tried by any member present and named in the order. His answer to this query is recorded, forming an essential part of the proceedings. From beginning to end the entire record of a court-martial is kept in writing. There is absolutely nothing of an oral nature permitted, and every person tried by a general court-martial shall be entitled to a copy of the proceedings and sentence of the court. Should the accused object to the panel—that is, the entire array—as for lack of jurisdiction or prejudice, etc., or should he object to any particular members thereof, his objection must be expressed in writing and handed to the Judge-Advocate, who has the right of rejoinder. In each case all persons except the members of the court and the Judge-Advocate leave the room. This is called 'clearing the court.'

"After due deliberation the doors are opened, the accused and, the challenged member return, and the decision of the court is announced by the Judge-Advocate. If sustained, the challenged member is excused from serving as a member of the court and withdraws.

"The court is the sole judge of its own action in this respect, but, after the conclusion of the trial, the General ordering the court exercises in this, as in all other matters except the verdict, the right of comment in reviewing the record of the case. Here the oaths are administered to the members of the court by the Judge Advocate.

"The accused may here ask to introduce counsel and the Judge-Advocate may state that he wishes a clerk; either request may be made at any stage of the proceedings.

"If a delay is desired by the accused or by the Judge-Advocate application has to be made at this stage of the proceedings. As before, the court is cleared for consideration.

"The accused is then arraigned on the charges and specifications alleged against him, after pleading to which, separately, the trial begins by the introduction of the witnesses for the prosecution, who are first interrogated by the Judge-Advocate, perhaps, also, by the members of the court after the Judge-Advocate has concluded his direct examination, and the witness is then subjected to cross-examination by the accused. Thus the trial proceeds.

RESPECT FOR WITNESSES.

"It should be borne in mind," said the veteran, "that attendance as a spectator during the proceeding of a general court-martial is not made interesting by any oral discussions. Glib-tongued lawyers are usually irate in that no technicalities, bullying of witnesses, exceptions, etc., etc., are permitted during the course of a trial. Pencils are used more than tongues, and it is the constant effort of the court to treat with perfect impartiality every witness who comes before it.

"In the pending trial of Lieut. Matthew F. Steele no doubt Private Wild and the First-Sergeant of 'F' Troop, Eighth Cavalry, will appear as witnesses. Should Lieut. Steele not desire to be represented by counsel or to conduct his own defense the Judge-Advocate of the court, after the plea has been made, not before, shall so far consider himself counsel for the accused as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, and to any question to Lieut. Steele himself the answer to which might tend to criminate the prisoner.

"Whenever an objection to any question is entered for any cause the spectators in the court-room might just as well get up and go out after the objection has been replied to, unless it is withdrawn, for the court will certainly be cleared.

POWER TO PUNISH.

"A court-martial may punish at discretion any person who uses any menacing words, signs, or gestures in its presence, or who disturbs its proceedings by any riot or disorder. The court determines the relevancy and validity of pretty nearly everything that comes before it. Members of a court in giving their votes begin with the youngest in commission. No sentence of a court-martial is carried into execution until the whole proceedings have been approved by the officer ordering the court. In time of peace no sentence of a court-martial directing the dismissal of an officer shall be carried into execution until after it has been confirmed by the President. In cases where confirmation of a sentence is not madejto devolve on the President it is carried into execution by the officer ordering the trial; in the pending case by Gen. Crook, who also has power to pardon or mitigate any punishment adjudged, but not to increase it.

"When the accused has closed his defense by witnesses, depositions, and final statement, the court is then cleared for the purpose of discussing the merits of the case, and when it is ready to vote the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is put by the Judge-Advocate to the members of the court, beginning with the junior in rank. In all cases where the vote is equally divided the decision is deemed in favor of the accused.

"The fact that by law the Judge-Advocate, the prosecutor, is not only permitted but is compelled to be present during this discussion and balloting, although the accused is excluded, is strongly condemned by many officers," said THE TRIBUNE's informant, "but efforts to secure a change should be directed against the law and not against the unfortunate army officer who has to act not infrequently in the dual capacity of prosecutor and counsel for the accused." Lieut. Steele has been furnished with a copy of the charges on which he is to be tried.

Fire in Englewood.

An overheated stove caused a blaze in the house of Dr. J. J. Stewart, No. 753 Sixty-first street, at 9 o'clock last night. The family was absent at the time. The house was destroyed, the loss being estimated at $1,500.

TOOK THE BANK'S MONEY.

TELLER POPE OF LOUISVILLE GETS AWAY WITH $60,000.

Discovery That He Had Been Living a Dual Life for Years—In One Character He Was a Model Man and in the Other a Gambler and Wine-Bibber—Belief That He Has Made His Way to Canada—Efforts Made to Secure His Arrest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—[Special.]—William H. Pope, teller of the Louisville City National Bank, is missing. It is claimed by the bank officials that $60,000 in crisp greenbacks are missing from the vault to which Pope had access. Pope's absence at the bank yesterday morning at first excited no suspicion, as it was supposed he was at his sick sister's bedside, or in the country detained by the flood. When no word was received at 10:30 o'clock President James S. Pirtle, Vice-President James S. Leech, and Cashier W. S. Parker became suspicious. They opened the vault and a hasty examination showed that $60,000 was missing. The missing money was all in large bills. All the bulky gold and silver coin and small bills were left intact.

Pope is a native of this State and 38 years old. His father, Wallace Pope, resides eight miles out on the "Narrow-Gauge" railroad. He entered the bank in 1881 as a clerk and was rapidly promoted. He had given bonds to the bank through the Fidelity and Casualty Trust company of New York for $20,000. Their Louisville representative, Mr. Donald McPherson, and the State agent, Mr. T. Grant Slaughter, telegraphed to the company in New York, and say that their principals will spend twice the amount of Pope's bond to secure his arrest.

LED A DUAL LIFE.

Pope seems to have been a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. He had rooms on Gray street, the quietest street in the city, and another on Green street, the slum of the town. His habits in the two characters were as widely different as his rooms. At his Gray street home he was economical to stinginess, went only in the best society of the city, took religious papers, and went to bed unless having social engagements at 7 o'clock. At his Green street room he was known as one of the highest rollers in the city. Here he, kept his mistresses, was a plunger at poker, indulged in wild debauches in wine and liquors, and was known for his prodigal expenditures at houses of questionable repute. He, however, kept his associates at the two places so distinct that neither suspected the other. A reporter called at the residence of William Zoeller, No. 109 West Gray street, where Pope had apartments. He occupied two rooms on the second floor, and had been a renter there for five years. A ring of the door bell brought Mr. Zoeller to the door.

"Is Mr. Pope in?"

"No," and Mr. Zoeller smiled grimly.

"When was he last here?"

"He came here Friday evening about 5 o'clock, slept here, got up about 6 o'clock next morning and left."

"How did he act?"

"As natural as usual, said nothing about not coming back. When he never returned Saturday night we supposed he had gone out to see his home folks."

"What were Mr. Pope's habits?"

"Good, very good. He hasn't been out later than 10 o'clock three nights the last month. He was in the habit of coming here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He would then send one of the children out for some cakes or some crackers and cheese. After eating them he would retire. He was frequently in bed by 6 o'clock. He arose about 6 o'clock in the morning. He always read his Bible before retiring and that is the only thing that he took with him—everything else is undisturbed. He took no clothes and no change of linen. His things were left just as if he expected to return."

"Did Mr. Pope drink anything?"

"Little, very little, indeed; no wine, no whisky, but sometimes a little beer. He sent out for three bottles of beer Friday night. He drank two glasses and the remainder is still up-stairs."

"How did he occupy his time here?"

"He was of a literary turn and read much; took the New York and Chicago papers and all the leading magazines."

"Was he easy to get along with?"

"O, yes; he was such a good young man, as pleasant and gentle as a woman. He was never critical. Why, he's been here five years and we grew to like him so much that we feel as if one of our family had gone. He was always sickly and had a weak constitution. Sometimes we thought he was going into consumption, and he was often threatened with pneumonia, but we doctored him out of it."

"Did you suspect that behind all his seeming goodness and correctness of habit he was a trifle wild?"

"Well, I heard it, and once I spoke to him about it and advised him not to associate with wild young men. He looked as if his feelings were hurt and spoke reprovingly to me. Said he: 'Why you know me and my morals too well to suspect for a moment that these young men could pull me down. I'd be more likely to pull them up.' He couldn't have been wild for he wasn't out enough. He never came in here drunk. He took several religious papers. He drank milk more than anything else and bought some nearly every night. I can't believe that he has gone wrong. It seems almost impossible. He was always cheerful and looked like he had no trouble of any kind on his mind."

"Was he prompt in paying his bills?"

"Yes, very; he was very particular about settling his bills. He always paid his rent promptly."

"Did he pay last month's dues before he left?"

"No, he owes us $15. It was due March 1. I guess he was too bothered to think of that."

Mr. Pope's rooms were nicely furnished, and everything shows a man of refined taste. His books are the best literature. Everything is precisely and nicely arranged, showing a careful nature. Several excellent and tasteful pictures adorn the walls.

AS MR. HYDE.

A gentleman who knows Pope well says: "I am not surprised at this thing. Pope was a sly dog, and the fact that he could live that double life, the honest, sober banker by day and the dissipated gambler by night, shows that he was the embodiment of deception. He was a constant visitor at houses of bad repute, and there was frequently a strange woman in his room and sometimes several of them at once. I happen to know that frequently Pope would spend as much as $50 in a single night in champagne for depraved women. He was fond of gambling, though he was a poor player and constantly lost. He would bet on anything—elections, horse-races, dice, anything in which was the element of chance or luck. I happen to know also that for the last five years Pope has invested $5 per month in the Louisiana lottery and never missed a day from the policy shops of this city. He was a high roller at poker, and lost $600 in one game. At his room on Green street he always had a mistress, and two well-known women of the town were found quartered there yesterday when the officers came there to search for him. This Green street flat was furnished with every luxury. Champagne flowed there like water. The meals for himself and the women he supported were ordered from the finest restaurant in the city and were of the most elaborate character. His bill at this restaurant was frequently $75 to $100 in one week. He made, however, what the boys term 'a good front' to the bank officers and to most of his orderly friends. Occasionally he came to business looking a little 'ragged,' but this was not especially noticed. Since his flight it is learned that he was more and more becoming the slave of drink, the habit having grown to such an extent that he kept a jug of whisky in the bank cellar and consulted it frequently during the day. In fact, the dual life was gradually merging into one that was vice and nothing else." To make the matter worse it is evident that Pope took with him one of the scarlet women, whose identity has not yet been discovered. It cannot be decided whether Pope went to Canada via Chicago or to Detroit from Cincinnati. Nobody saw him after he left here.

The absconding teller's brother, Sam S. Pope of Chicago, telegraphed today that he would arrive here tonight. It is known that about a week ago Mr. Pope consulted a prominent lawyer in regard to the extradition treaties existing between this and other countries, and particularly about the extra-tradition treaty recently entered into between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Pope was particular to inquire about the offenses that are extraditable under the new treaty. Much sympathy is expressed for the sister of the absconder, who is dying of consumption. She was not expected to live longer than a few months at most, and it is feared that the news may hasten her death.

Among his other bad habits it was learned this evening that Pope had been speculating on the grain market and had lost heavily. Mr. Pirtle, President of the bank, said he had regarded Pope as a man of irreproachable habits. Pope left his picture at his Gray street residence, and this has been sent to every police agency in this country and Canada.

RICHARD MARTIN'S HANDSOME BEQUESTS

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Left to Two Minneapolis Hospitals.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4.—[Special.]—Richard Martin, formerly a resident of Minneapolis, but who for some time past had made his home in the East, died a few days ago, leaving property estimated to be worth $500,000. Before his death Mr. Martin had promised that if the local Episcopal churches would give the hospitals proper support he would do something handsome for them. According to the terms of the will it appears that he has kept that promise magnificently. He has willed all his property with the exception of $50,000 to the two institutions, both charities of the local Episcopal churches, the Sheltering Arms and St. Barnabas Hospitals.

St. Barnabas Hospital receives as a bequest 180 acres of land just outside the city limits, on Keegan's Lake, worth $300,000. To the Sheltering Arms is bequeathed 130 acres on the east bank of the river, near Minnehaha Falls, worth from $160,000 to $200,000. Before Mr. Martin's death he gave a trust deed of this tract to Judge Atwater, who is to act as trustee for it in behalf of the institutions for whose benefit the bequests are made. In addition to these magnificent endowments the two institutions are left a further bequest of from $25,000 to $50,00 each.

Mr. Martin was always much interested in the success of St. Barnabas Hospital. He served on its Board of Trustees years ago.

ELGIN'S BOODLE TRIAL FINISHED.

The Jury After Four Ballots Decides on a Verdict of Acquittal.

ELGIN, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—The bribery case which has agitated all Elgin for some time past was given the jury at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Barry closed the case for the defense, making a strong argument and appealing to the sympathy of the jury for the wife and young children of the accused. His effort caused McComb to shed genuine tears and moistened the eyes of grizzled jurymen. D. B. Sherwood summed up for the prosecution logically and eloquently and counteracted to some extent the sympathetic atmosphere. The defendant Alderman, Fred H. McComb, had previously exhibited great self-possession throughout the trial, but began to show some agitation as his fate was about to be decided. The jury was out but 20 minutes, when it returned a verdict of not guilty. Four ballots were taken. On the first four jurymen voted guilty, on the second three, on the third two. The defendant received the hearty congratulations of the attorneys and a number of his friends who were present. The result is received here with varying comments, although generally expected.

CHICAGO'S FIRE DEPARTMENT THE BEST.

Declared to Be Above Criticism by a Committee of Bostonians.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—[Special.]—The *Herald* has employed Osborne Howes Jr., Secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters, John E. Fitzgerald, a Boston ex-Fire Commissioner, and Alfred B. Frye, Chief Engineer of the United States Post-Office Building here, to inspect and compare the various fire departments of the large cities of the country with that of Boston. The departments of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Chicago were those most thoroughly inspected. The report of the commission, published today, places the Chicago Fire Department above all others. It is characterized as almost above criticism. They say in conclusion the chief merit of the Chicago Fire Department is its administrative head, without which its facilities would count for little.

TO SHIP CATTLE VIA MONTREAL.

Inauguration of a Scheme That, It Is Predicted, Will Be a Success.

MONTREAL, Que., March 4.—[Special.]—Robert Bickerdike, the shipper, has just got back to the city from Chicago, where he has been making arrangements for the shipment of a large number of American cattle to England via the Grand Trunk and Portland. Mr. Bickerdike says that he is more than ever convinced that if the Dominion Government would give permission to ship American cattle at Montreal this port would soon monopolize the cattle export trade of the continent. He says the men would much prefer to ship cattle via the St. Lawrence, as the losses on this route are very small compared with those on the American route—a fact due to the cooler summer climate of Canada and to the opportunity afforded the cattle of resting and getting their sea legs during the voyage down the river.

NOT CASES OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

No Diseased Cattle Sent to England from This Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[Special.]—The report in the English Parliament about the importation of diseased cattle from the United States is not credited by the Bureau of American Industry. It is thought that a mistake has been made in saying that forty-seven cases of pleuro-pneumonia were found in recent importations. The belief is that not a single genuine case was discovered, and that instead of pleuro-pneumonia the cases were sporadic pneumonia, caused by exposure on the voyage over. The only places in the United States where pleuro-pneumonia now exists are Long Island and Hudson County, New Jersey. The quarantine maintained at these points is so rigid that the shipment of diseased cattle would be a sheer impossibility.

Caused His Son's Arrest.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 4.—[Special.]—Herbert Kepler, a youth of 18, whose relations are of the highest standing, was arrested this afternoon by direction of his father, who is a wealthy merchant. Herbert has been suspected more than once of burglarizing his father's store. Late last night he went to the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Lyman, gained an entrance, and secured a lot of coin, and his father had him arrested as a last resort. The boy makes no defense except that liquor did it.

MUST HAVE EIGHT HOURS.

THE CARPENTERS PUBLICLY GIVE NOTICE OF THEIR DEMAND.

A Mass-Meeting in Bricklayers' Hall Is Aroused to Great Enthusiasm by Henry D. Lloyd, Judge Tuthill, George E. Detwiler, and Others—William Kliver Says They Will Strike April 7 if Their Terms Are Not Accepted—The Addresses.

The eight-hour boom for the carpenters was inaugurated by a mass-meeting at Bricklayers' Hall last evening. After months of quiet work in organizing the trade the public agitation of the question was commenced by the United Carpenters' Council, whose Chairman, James O'Connor, presided. The hall was crowded by about 1,200 "shovers of the plane," who listened with great attention to the philosophical address of Henry D. Lloyd, the fiery speech of Judge Tuthill, the popular talk of George E. Detwiler, and the exhortations of William Kliver. Kliver spoke like a Methodist revivalist and with similar effect. Before he finished about twenty men had signed their names to the membership roll of the union. The enthusiasm was great. Judge Tuthill's speech in particular kept the meeting in an almost continual uproar of applause. Kliver said the carpenters expected to strike April 7 if their demands were refused. They would tie up the city until they got living wages.

Henry D. Lloyd, the first speaker, said:

The eight-hour day has been in operation in Australia for some time, and the results have been so satisfactory that public opinion is now drifting towards a seven-hour day. The County Council in London, Eng., recently granted its employes a working day of seven and one-half hours. Pretty good for a monarchy! What will the Republic do? My ideal is not an eight-hour day. My ideal would be the morning for material work, the afternoon for culture, mental and moral, the evening for recreation. I hope the time will come when the working people will be intensely disgusted with an eight-hour day. The demand for eight hours is an exhibition of that astounding conservatism that has always characterized the masses of mankind. Four hundred years ago England had the eight-hour working day in field and in shop, yet it is a stock objection that the eight-hour day cannot be enforced on the farm.

UNION INDISPENSABLE.

What did they have then that enabled them to establish the eight-hour day? It was nothing but union, and nothing but union will help you today. That one word contains the secret of success for the working classes—union in your craft, but union also on a wider scale, union in government, municipal, State, and National.

The speaker referred to the dockmen's and bakers' strikes in London as instances of what could be accomplished by union, and continued:

Your union must not be a selfish one, not confined to your own interests. It is necessary to your success not only that your trade be organized but that all labor be organized. There are 6,000 carpenters in Chicago. You have 4,300 in your unions. You must get the remaining 1,700 in. The man who does not join his union is a traitor to himself, a traitor to his family, a traitor to his country, a traitor to civilization and humanity. You must make the businessmen sympathize with your union. It is a great deal better for them to deal with a committee than with a mob. Unorganized workingmen may often become a mob. Better pay makes the workingmen better customers. You must make the farmers also understand your movement. If there is any point on which the labor movement is subject to criticism it is that workingmen and farmers have not been brought together.

A RELIC OF DESPOTISM.

Judge Tuthill, the next speaker, said:

The manner in which the employers have been in the habit of regarding any and every labor movement is a relic of a despotic and tyrannical age. They have treated with contempt all those who presented complaints to them. The employers have hired lawyers to express their position. But if a man at the anvil, feeling he had some rights but had not the culture to express them, gets some one, either gratuitously or for pay, to present his demands to his employers he has been met with the reply of Gould to his men on his railroads: "We will deal with none but our employés." There has been a great improvement in this respect lately. Employers are beginning to treat the demands of labor with some consideration. They will listen to your demands. And if people will listen to your demands and be reasonable your case is won.

The unions have always been the bulwarks of liberty the world over. I doubt if there would have been a Magna Charta if it had not been for the labor guilds of England. I doubt if there would have been a Declaration of Independence if it had not been for the union of the working people. The unions are the common schools for our adult population. Talk not to me of danger from the working classes! I have fought with them in the war, and the men that carried the banner of the Union to victory were not the capitalists. They were the men who labor and toil, and their part will be to save the Union in the future if it is to continue through coming generations.

NECESSITIES OF THE HOME.

There can be no complete family life unless the father is at home part of the day. And upon the family is this Union founded. The welfare of the country demands that a man should have leisure to spend at home with his family. The men need time to educate themselves. They say the common people would not appreciate it. The best attendance at any art exhibit has come from the people who are spoken of thus contemptuously, not from those who are wrapped up in the chase after the almighty dollar.

Now, I am on the bench. I have been placed there by you to carry out the law. I want everybody to obey the law. An Eight-Hour law has been on the statute books of this State for twenty-five years. I have got tired of these capitalists and employers saying, "Here, you must not do this; if you do you are an Anarchist." I say to them, "For twenty-five years you have been Anarchists and disobeyed and trampled upon the laws of this State." I want the eight-hour day because it's the law. You have been reasonable in submitting to this violation of law by the employers for twenty-five years. You have certainly given them plenty of time to get ready for the eight-hour day.

And, further, I am in favor of the eight-hour day because it is the law of the United States of America. Yet these people say: "You shall work ten or twelve hours, or as long as we can make you work." I want everybody to obey the law.

The speaker favored arbitration, and advised the men to be patient, and not strike except as a last resort. "But if it is done as a last resort," he said, "I will be the last man to say that it should not be carried out."

WON BY STRIKES.

Mr. Detwiler said:

At the meeting of the National Builders' Exchange Mr. Prussing of Chicago said that the eight-hour day was a fact and the builders had better prepare for it. I am glad that he has come over to our side of the house. That ought to be the keynote of this campaign. The Federation of Labor has determined that in the building trades at least the eight-hour day shall be accomplished May 1, 1890. If you are determined to have it you will have it.

Judge Tuthill deprecates strikes. I deprecate the necessity of strikes, but if you strike, strike hard, strike to win. A strike is war and everything is fair.

Mr. Detwiler quoted figures to show that strikes did not cause loss to the workingmen, except when they were beaten. The eight-hour strikes of 1886 had given employment to 5,271 additional men in Chicago. A carpenter's wages at $2.75 were low enough because a carpenter did not average over 200 days' work in a year. What was needed in this country was one big successful strike and the eight-hour day would be accomplished.

William Kliver, organizer for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, stated that many carpenters were working at 17½ cents an hour. They were now demanding a rate of wages that would enable them to meet their obligations and to maintain their honesty and integrity in the society in which they moved. They were in a great deal better condition as to organization than they were in 1887 when they carried their demand for 35 cents an hour. In the last eighteen months the carpenters had had forty-seven strikes in different cities, and had won forty-six. In St. Louis they had gained an advance of $1.05 a day. He called on them to be united and assured them of success.

J. M. Hardy of the Arbitration Committee of the Bricklayers' Union concluded with a few words on the advantages of organization.

CHARGED WITH "UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT."

The Trial of Bishop Bowman of the Evangelical Church Will Begin This Morning.

Bishop Thomas Bowman will be placed on trial at the Emanuel Evangelical Church, Sheffield avenue and Marianna street, at 9 o'clock this morning, charged with "unchristian conduct." "Unchristian conduct" is like the "unprofessional conduct" of lawyers, and is also like charity, in that it may—though not necessarily—cover a multitude of sins. In Bishop Bowman's case it is based upon his public and personal utterances and some other matters of which no one outside of the Bishop, the Elders, and the prosecutors will know until presented to the special conference this morning.

At 9 o'clock the special conference composed of fifteen ministers from the Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Des Moines, and Pittsburg Conferences will be called to order by the Rev. H. Messner of Freeport as Chairman of the Elders, who have drawn up the charges, the other Elders being the Rev. R. M. Staur of Ashton and the Rev. A. Huelster of Barrington. The Elders are a sort of church grand jury, which investigates complaints and has power to bring in a "true bill."

After the reading of the charges the special conference will take up the trial, the Rev. W. Caton and the Rev. H. Meier of the Illinois Conference and the Rev. W. F. Heil of the East Pennsylvania Conference acting as prosecutors.

The Bishop will be largely noticeable by his absence, as he will conduct his defense at long range and remain in Eastern Pennsylvania during the trial.

The charges are in the main similar to those preferred against Bishop J. J. Esher in the conference at Shamokin, Pa., last week, although some new points are raised. Bishop Esher, presiding, refused to allow the charges against himself to be considered, as he claimed to have been tried and acquitted in Chicago. It is said by those pushing the cases against the two Bishops that he was "investigated" by a committee of three personal friends in Naperville College, and that no one knew of the matter until he was formally accused at Shamokin. However that may be Bishop Bowman will be tried here.

Some time some loyal churchman will write a history of the troubles in the Evangelical Association, which by careful pruning will not be much larger than the unabridged dictionary. These troubles have been brewing for twenty years, and are now "coming to a head," as the Rev. Mr. Caton said last evening. Bishop R. Dubbs, who was recently expelled by the conference at Cleveland, belongs to the other wing. All the cases will probably come on appeal before the quadrennial general conference next year. After his trial at Cleveland Bishop Dubbs came to Chicago and became editor of the *German Allgemeine*. The denomination has ten churches in Chicago and the suburbs.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TAULBEE SINKING.

The Physicians Unable to Locate the Ball and They Fear the Worst.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 4.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman Taulbee was very much worse this morning and little or no hope for his recovery was entertained. He believed he could not get well and was very despondent. Surgeon-General Hamilton and Drs. Bayne, Frederick, Yoder, Taulbee, and Morgan held a consultation and made an examination of the wounded man, after which Drs. Bayne and Morgan said: "The condition of the patient is still extremely critical. We think the ball passed through the cheek bone and downward in the direction of the throat where, we think, we have approximated its location. It has, however, been impossible to locate the ball with that precision which would render a surgical operation justifiable. The patient we think is in no danger of dying suddenly; that is, between now and tomorrow morning."

The surgeons are fearful of blood poisoning and abscess. No symptoms of these complications are noticeable as yet, although Mr. Taulbee was in a very feverish condition during the greater part of the day. He is some easier tonight and more hopeful as to his chances of recovery. He said this evening that he believed he would get well, and his brother, Dr. Taulbee, coincides with his belief of an improved condition. No further effort will be made for some days to remove the bullet because Mr. Taulbee is very weak and unable to take anæsthetics. He is unquestionably a very sick man, with slim chances of recovery. He may get well, but his friends are much concerned lest he have a relapse.

SWAPPING WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

An Arrangement Which Prevented Jealousy and Divorce Proceedings.

SIDNEY, Neb., March 4.—[Special.]—A swap that was something out of the ordinary was made by two farmers living near Sidney a few days ago, but the details have just become public. J. H. Fox and I. Schad were neighbors in Colton Precinct. Both were young married men and Schad had one child. The latter was considered by the good people of Colton an exemplary young man. He taught the district school, was Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and an exhorter in the Universalist church. His wife was young and pretty. Fox is a farmer. He, too, was the possessor of an attractive wife. The two families became intimate, and it developed in time that Mr. Schad and Mrs. Fox had become enamored of each other, and that a similar state of affairs existed between Mr. Fox and Mrs. Schad. The four became acquainted with each other's feelings, and finally the two men struck a bargain and swapped wives. Schad bid his wife an affectionate adieu, kissed his little one good-by, loaded his wife into a neighbor's wagon, and together they were driven to Crook, a station on the Colorado Division of the Union Pacific, and then took passage for Denver. Fox and Mrs. Schad and the latter's child remained at Colton.

DAVID HARRIS' DISAPPEARANCE.

Spiritualists Believed to Have Had Something to Do with It.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 4.—[Special.]—The relatives of David Harris, the Pittsburg stove manufacturer who disappeared so mysteriously Saturday last, have come to the conclusion that he is a victim either of spiritualistic sharpers or delusions. Harris has been a student of spiritualism for two years past, and has given much time to reading works bearing upon the subject and attending séances. Recently he claimed to have discovered that he was himself a medium. Friday last he claimed to have had communication with his dead mother. He said the manifestation was unmistakable; that she told him she was in Heaven and was happy. Search is now being conducted for him upon the theory that his spiritualistic tendencies had something to do with his disappearance. As he had $1,000 upon his person when last seen by his friends it is feared that he has been duped by some sharper of the Diss De Bar order, and to that end the police are looking up all the spiritualistic mediums they can get track of.

Defeated Prohibition.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 4.—[Special.]—In the spring election at Otsego, Allegan County, yesterday, the Republicans and Democrats fused to beat the Prohibitionists and were successful. A saloon will now open in that temperance village.

NOT AT ALL LIKELY.

Chicago Isn't the Sort of City to Default.

FALSE HOPE OF HER RIVALS.

Congress Being Impressed with Partisan and Erroneous Ideas.

DECISIVE ACTION IS CALLED FOR.

A Delegation to Set Things Right Will Start at Once.

PUBLIC OPINION UPON FAIR QUESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[Special.]—Congress is having the idea impressed upon it by daily reiteration in certain New York newspapers that Chicago has no bona-fide World's Fair fund, and cannot raise even five millions in cash for the purposes of a Fair. The effect of this statement is showing itself in the frequent inquiries addressed by members of the House to every man supposed to have any reliable information whether Chicago is going to fail to come to time after all. The doubt raised in their minds about Chicago's earnestness in the matter is encouraged and taken advantage of by some of the supporters of her late rivals in the House, and the partisans of New York and Washington are stimulated to hope that one of these cities may yet be chosen by default on the part of Chicago to act promptly and decisively by showing something more tangible than promises or paper subscriptions to the Fair fund.

In conversation today Mr. Flower remarked that it was idle to talk about the House committee going to Chicago to see what the city intends to do. It is the business of her World's Fair representatives to come to Washington and satisfy Congress that they have the money actually at their command, and plenty of it, to carry out the great enterprise upon the grand scale that has been promised. Unless all doubt on this question is removed it cannot be expected that the House committee will recommend or the House pass any legislation in her favor. The members of the sub-committee on the World's Fair did nothing today except to confer about the bill upon some portions of which the two members present are not fully agreed. The third member, Mr. Candler, has not returned to the city. Everything is han

tions is as follows: Florists (additional), $4,000; bread and pie bakers (additional), $2,200; total, $6,200. The total for 102 installments previously published is $4,508,460, making a total for 103 installments of $4,514,660.

The Mayor was busy talking World's Fair gossip most of the day yesterday, and was closeted a long time with people interested in the success of the Exposition. He received a congratulatory resolution passed by the City Council of Tampa, Fla. The message said: "Your signal victory was received with every manifestation of enthusiasm and rejoicing. Cannon were fired and flags floated from all public buildings and private residences. Tampa will be there in full force."

CHICAGOANS AFTER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Large Eastern Cities Being Visited with Satisfactory Results.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—John T. Lester, Samuel W. Allerton, and E. T. Jeffery arrived from Chicago and took the noon train for Boston. Mr. Lester said the party was going to Boston in the interest of the World's Fair. They will solicit subscriptions from Bostonians who have business connections in Chicago. They expect to secure large subscriptions from the Boston owners of real estate in the lake city, and also from railroad men whose lines enter Chicago. Mr. Jeffery, he stated, would attend to the railroad men. Mr. Jeffery had pledged himself to secure $1,500,000 from railroads having Chicago connections. Mr. Allerton is to wait upon the beef and pork men and Mr. Lester will bring the matter to the attention of the Boston Board of Trade. Otto Young and E. J. Lehmann of Chicago have already solicited subscriptions from New York parties. They have secured $85,000 here, and are going to Auburn, where they expect to get $100,000 from the Auburn Reaper Works, which has an establishment in Chicago. Mr. Lester said Mayor Cregier Friday last appointed eight committees to visit different cities. The committees are all hard at work in their respective localities.

WHAT CHICAGO WANTS.

Editor Medill Says the National Government Should Appropriate $10,000,000.

New York *Star:* "Chicago will raise $10,000,000 for the World's Fair in 1893 and the National Government should appropriate as large a sum to assist her," said Joseph Medill, the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, at the Windsor Hotel Monday. Mr. Medill is staying in the city a few days, being on his way home from a month's stay in Florida. His remark about the Federal Government giving $10,000,000 in aid of the World's Fair was made to a reporter of the *Star.*

"We never claimed," said Mr. Medill, "that we could put up as much money as New York. We never claimed we could put up all the money that will be necessary. If any one boasted that we could he did not know what he was talking about. Chicago will raise about $10,000,000, just double what she has already subscribed, and the Nation should furnish a similar sum."

"Did not THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE insist that New York should furnish all the money if she got the Fair?"

"I wrote six or seven editorials myself before it was known that Chicago would win the fight, in which I said that any city which was awarded the Fair should receive Congressional help. The Chicago people would have considered it absurd to have asked New York to put up all the money. We would have been willing, had New York won the Fair, that Congress should have appropriated as much money as she herself put up. This is to be a National Fair, and it should receive as much help from the National Government as from the city where it is held. The Paris Exposition had the aid of the Government in addition to private subscriptions. We want the National Government, the States, and cities to help us make our Fair a success in Chicago. We do not want to have the Fair starved out. If it is Congress will be responsible for not giving it the proper aid. The Paris Exposition cost $15,000,000. Over here the cost will be nearly double that sum. We don't want to say we can get ready by 1892, but we can get ready in three years if Congress gives us the help I have indicated."

"Then you do not propose to hold the Fair in 1892?"

"It would be ridiculous to open a Fair at a period six months earlier in the year than Columbus discovered America. In May and June, 1492, he did not even know he would get the necessary assistance to make the voyage. He did not start until August, and did not land until Oct. 12. The Fair should not be opened before the anniversary of the date of the discovery. Don't show your egg before it is hatched. October is too late in our climate to open a Fair, and it should be postponed until, say, May, 1893. We would have a big celebration in October, 1892, and we would want Chauncey M. Depew to come out and make us a speech. We would want Tom Platt, too, because he seems to be a pretty good friend of ours. In fact, we want all the bright men of New York to come out and help make the Fair a success.

"New York has not lost anything by this arrangement. She made a mistake in asking for the Fair. The true commercial principle is to put your exhibits where they will be most easily seen by your customers. Chicago is in the center of about 35,000,000 of New York's customers. You will meet a good half of the customers of New York at the foot of Lake Michigan. So it will be better for us to have the Fair, for you will escape the failure if there is a failure, and get your share of the benefits if it prove a success. We expect New York to take the lion's share of space and fill it with what ought to be seen. We want you to bid early for plenty of space, and we want you to fill it. New York should not complain because the Fair has been located among her customers. It will do her people and all Eastern people good to come out to Chicago. They have an idea that Chicago is a one-horse town, and that the West is filled with straggling settlements. We want to show them that Chicago is not a one-horse town.

"I have seen it stated that Chicago will not have the necessary hotel facilities. She will have them by 1893, and we will have a general housecleaning by that time and be ready for receiving our visitors. The Bridgeport smells and Stock-Yards stinks will be removed by 1893. If the Fair is located in the Lake Front Park we will get rid of the smoke nuisance, and if we can't get rid of that we will put the Fair so far south it will escape the smoke. There will be no danger of smoking or soiling the pictures and goods which we expect New York to send us in 1893."

FEELING THE POPULAR PULSE.

James P. Root Says Chicago Does Not Want Any Mushroom Fair.

CHICAGO, March 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If the proposition is to erect structures for the World's Fair of kindlingwood we may be ready to hold the Fair in 1892.

Two months may elapse before the bill reaches the President for his signature. Two months will be needed within which to organize the corporation and collect some money. This will bring it down to the 1st of July next. Fully three months will be required after the buildings are completed within which to place the exhibits and properly arrange them. Thus seven months will be used up before the Fair can be opened. From the present time, March, 1890, to May 1, 1892, there will be twenty-six months. Deduct seven months and we have nineteen months only in which to erect the buildings. As I have observed, if kindlingwood is to be employed I grant the buildings can be put up, but if the structures are to be permanent—made of iron, and steel, and stone—more time will be required. The iron-ore has yet to be dug and transported. The steel is yet to be manufactured, and the stone is yet to be quarried, transported, and dressed. Nearly every part of the structures will be composed of crude material now resting in the bosom of the earth hundreds of miles away. The plans and specifications have yet to be made and adopted. Does any one remember how long the Court-House and City-Hall were in process of erection? The time was more than nineteen months, and not much, if any, steel was used. The Auditorium is another structure that could not be nor was it completed within that time. The structures are not to be built of brick and mortar for offices and stores. They are to be substantial, ornamental, and a credit to Chicago. We do not want to be laughed at for a mushroom display. We propose to rival Paris and do it in less than half the time she employed. We can beat the world in building wigwams of boards. When we come to costly, elaborate, permanent structures we are not much smarter than others. Let us move cautiously and safely. We don't want a hurly-burly time of it.

But it is said it will spoil the sentiment if the Fair is held in 1893. My answer to that is that we are not glorifying Columbus but rather Chicago. We are thinking more of the latter than of the former. The permanency of the benefits should not be sacrificed for the benefit of those who are in a hurry to sell meat and vegetables.

JAMES P. ROOT.

No Lake-Front—No Division.

CHICAGO, March 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial of yesterday and also that of today on the World's Fair are so good that I hope you will not cease to endeavor to convince the people of this city of the folly of two things: First, of holding the Fair on the Lake-Front; second, of attempting to get it ready for the spring of 1892. The Fair must be held in 1893 and must *not* be held on the Lake-Front.

It is not too much to say that the newspapers of this city will be responsible for the location of the Fair. You have admirable ideas on the subject, and I hope to see them kept before the public in some form until the matter is decided.

There is one fact alone that ought to deter any one from considering the Lake-Front as a possible location, and you refer to it very clearly. That is the difficulty of handling great crowds of people on Michigan avenue, where every person, either coming or going, must go. There is another point to which you might refer, and that is the centralizing of such a large number of people in the heart of the city. Which should we consider of first importance, the comfort and convenience of the visitors and those employed in and around the Fair, or the selfish interest of those who have something to sell? A few of the newspapers have been interviewing certain people on their choice of location, and without exception the interviews have been with the latter.

What folly, moreover, to talk of dividing the Fair up into two or three parts! It can never be made effective or attractive that way. Paris held her horse fair in September on the grounds of the Jardin de Paris, and a finer show of horses was never seen in France. This was part and parcel of the main exhibition, but it was not well patronized. There was a good attendance, but so far as I could judge those present were largely those directly interested in horses. The general public were absorbed in the main exhibition. Now, had there been room on the Champ de Mars for the horse show it could have been made a special feature, and thousands would have seen it who did not take sufficient interest to see that alone. Then, again, the show of dairy and other economic industries did not attract its share of visitors because it was too far from the main grounds.

Let the Fair be held somewhere where there will not only be room for the buildings, but for the people. There must be large, open spaces and plenty of them where the people can go and rest. These spaces must be thickly covered with gravel and have plenty of seats with awnings over them, and here there should be fountains, or water in some shape. No one can have failed to notice how attractive water is to all classes in hot weather, and if they cannot get into it they like to look at it. It becomes doubly attractive when people are hot and tired. Here should be good music by the best bands in the country every afternoon and evening.

O. G.

Historical Reasons Why the Fair Should Be Held in 1893.

CHICAGO, March 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As one of your readers I desire to offer a suggestion as to the year in which the World's Fair should be held. In the judgment of many people it should be held in 1893, and the question is, Cannot the matter be arranged as to time so as to meet the requirements of both business and sentiment? A year is 365 days, and the year observed in the proposed celebration might as well date from October, 1892, to 1893. Considering the matter historically, that is the time that should be embraced in the year of the Columbus Jubilee; for, while touching Guanahani, or San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, Oct. 11, 1492, he set out on his second expedition in 1493, discovering Puerto Rico and the Windward Islands. The years of 1492 and 1493 were the years of Columbus' discoveries, and therefore it ought to be an easy matter to locate the proposed Fair in 1893, and with the assurance that the spirit of the great navigator and discoverer would enter into it, inspiring the hearts of the people and bringing them into accord with his own. The celebration is not to be one of a day, but of a year, and as Columbus arranged his two voyages so as to be at home and at rest in the winter of 1492-'93, why should not there be a similar arrangement as to the Fair?

Let the celebration begin by the unveiling, say, of a monument, with historic addresses, music, processions, and banners, in all parts of the country on the 11th of October, 1892, and as a result of this the Fair opening in the following spring as early as the weather might permit, there would be nothing lacking as to the enthusiasm and rejoicings of our people; nor would there be any lack as to attendance at what we all believe is to be the greatest Fair in the history of the world. If three years are needed to prepare for it and we can neither in the facts of history nor in the sentiment to be inspired and cherished by the presence of the spirit of Christopher Columbus find an argument against holding the World's Fair in 1893 let us hold it then. The historical argument is in favor of it, and, in my judgment, it ought to settle the whole question easily and quickly. I do not see how Congress can view the matter otherwise.

The only question to be settled is as to where the monument should be erected. My judgment is it should be erected at Washington City and at the expense of the General Government. This would be an appropriate and impressive act, and it could not fail to awaken a feeling of interest in the Fair that would continue all the year through. I am for the year dating from Oct. 11, 1892, to Oct. 11, 1893. Let it be one whole year of celebration in this order, and for these and other reasons. It does look as though Columbus had made his great discovery with a view of accommodating both Washington City and Chicago, and in the interest of prosperity and good cheer, not only in this favored land but throughout the whole civilized world. "What's the matter with 1892-'93?" Columbus says in the facts of history, "It's all right."

F. M. GREGG.

Favors Washington and Jackson Parks.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., March 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your sensible editorial in regard to a World's Fair site on the Lake-Front, between Randolph and Twelfth streets, ought to settle the question. This narrow strip would not begin to accommodate the buildings, much less the people who will be present at the Fair. I suggest the best site that would do justice to such an undertaking is that part of Washington Park between Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets, also utilizing a part of Jackson Park for one of the buildings. Jackson is a part of Washington Park, and they are united by the Midway plaisance. The beautiful broad avenues, affording exits in all directions, the natural beauty of Jackson Park, the splendid accommodations for reaching it by State street and Cottage Grove avenue cable cars and the Illinois Central road, and the proposed alley road extension, all combine to show this is the one spot where the Fair ought to be held. The smoke of the city will not assail the critical nostrils of foreigners, and the beautiful view of the lake from the beach at Jackson Park will afford a background to the Exposition which cannot fail to impress them wonderfully, and will long remain with them as one of the best views of the great "inland seas" of our country. Being held in such a location large numbers of visitors could avail themselves of the opportunity of a ride on the lake from the city to the park, which would no doubt be enjoyable on hot afternoons and evenings.

SUBSCRIBER.

Hanging Gardens Better than a Tower.

CHICAGO, March 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems to be taken for granted that some sort of a tower must be built in connection with the World's Fair in order to rival the Eiffel tower at the Paris Exposition. But is it not possible to have something equally attractive and a little more original, or at least less slavishly imitative? Adding 500 or even 1,000 feet to the height of it will not make it any the less a copy, while adding greatly to the expense. It is true to a certain extent that there is nothing new under the sun, and the projectors of the Tower of Babel conceived the idea of doing all that M. Eiffel did and much more, though whether they accomplished as much we do not know.

If we must copy somebody let us copy something so old that it will be new to the modern world. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were one of the seven wonders of the ancients, and something of the kind could be accomplished here and prove an immense attraction at much less cost than a thousand-foot column.

Let the main building of the Exposition have four towers built of moderate height, and a hanging garden suspended from them on the principle of a suspension bridge. It should be of iron or steel and of graceful design, so that the sky might be visible through openings here and there when seen from below. Comparatively few people can be taken to the top of a tower 500 or 1,000 feet high, and of the visitors to Paris only a limited number achieved the ascent of the Eiffel, whereas every one who was willing to pay might enjoy a walk through the hanging garden of Chicago, and the novelty would make it one of the most remunerative features of the Fair.

I leave the elaboration of the idea to practical men. Possibly there may be objections to it which do not appear at first sight, but whatever we do let us try to be a little more original than merely to copy what was done at Paris last year.

C. ALEXANDER.

Speaking Up for the Tenants.

CHICAGO, March 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As THE TRIBUNE is open to any decent, orderly communication, I speak now in the interest of the unfortunate tenant and the exorbitant real estate agent, the go-between, the "tax-gatherer" who is harder than the landlord, because the former desires to show up his faithful stewardship. The latest "dodge" to squeeze the average tenant who has been at his "wits' end" the past few years to make both ends meet, many failing in the attempt—the latest "dodge," I say, is to offer the tenant a one year's lease at old prices, but not three. The victim, who is sort of tied to his place of business, jumps at the bait and takes the three-year term at a big advance (to him). There are some great houses who can stand this racket, others own their buildings or have long leases, but woe to the small trader who competes with these vast establishments.

Real-estate agents are talking 50, 80, 100 per cent advance in store, house, and flat rents. Then this great Fair is to inure wholly to the benefit of the rapacious landlord? What is the salaried man to do? There is more show of his salary being diminished than advanced, unless general trade can show an advanced line of profit. Manufacturers outside the city will be benefited as much as those living inside. I would like to know how the great army of salaried men, mechanics, small traders are to pay these advanced rents and also the increased cost of living. And as to boarding-house rentals. The result in New Orleans was to ruin those boarding-house keepers who had made a close living in previous years, because thousands of housekeepers took boarders during the exposition that had never taken boarders before, and many of these have taken boarders ever since; while rentals on the older buildings have declined greatly in consequence.

As landlords and their go-betweens have combined to squeeze the tenants, let the tenants combine to see that this spring's assessments are in proportion. An old-time Assessor, which does not include the present one, told the writer that he had assessed a prominent State street corner at just about the current year's rental, and when the owner met him "he was the maddest man I ever saw," so the Assessor said.

Property values have enormously advanced in the business center say all the real-estate men in chorus. We have had numerous revaluations lately, and sworn to, as a basis for the Assessor. We have had numerous sales and leases. The humble home has been assessed frequently on the one-third valuation basis; now let us see how assessments will stand in 1890. This is the business to be attended to by the tenant who has to pay taxes on his goods. The landlord has advanced to the uttermost and can do little more in that direction, now let him bear a just proportion of the burden. That "maddest man" is still on deck and the writer will keep an eye on him. Yours truly,

W. S. BAIN.

Pleading for the West Side.

CHICAGO, March 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial this morning on the Lake-Front as a site for the World's Fair is a timely and just criticism on all articles which advocate that location. There is not time to fill up the lake to the breakwater as proposed, and if it were so filled there would not be more than half room enough there to accommodate the exhibits to be made.

Jackson Park is not a good place to hold the World's Fair, for the reason that it can be approached but by boats on the east and the Illinois Central and cable cars on the west. That these means of reaching the Fair cannot be made adequate has been demonstrated by some of the gatherings at Cheltenham Beach. Besides Jackson Park is too far from the center of business and of population.

The site of which I wrote you last week, between Madison and Twelfth streets and just east of Fortieth street, can be easily and cheaply obtained, and is less than four miles from the business center and only two and a half miles from the center of population. The land is high, dry, and well supplied with sewers and city water.

The means of approach cannot be equaled by any other site.

The Northwestern will take passengers from the Wells street depot to the northwest corner of the Fair grounds at the corner of Fortieth and Madison streets; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will take passengers from the Canal street depot and deposit them at the southwest corner of the Fair grounds, corner of Twelfth and Fortieth streets; the Wisconsin Central will take passengers from the Harrison street depot and leave them on the east side of the grounds, between Twelfth and Taylor streets; and other railroads will seek an approach to the grounds at different points. The Lake street and Ogden avenue elevated roads will deposit passengers within a convenient walking distance of the grounds, while the Twelfth, Taylor, Harrison, Van Buren, Madison, and Lake street cars will leave passengers at six different entrances to the grounds. R. P. BLANCHARD.

Locating Fair Grounds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is with regret that the general public reads that two or three gentlemen oppose and can probably defeat the location of the World's Fair grounds on the Lake-Front. If there is sufficient room there in the minds of the managers to hold the Fair (it is said the Lake-Front is as large in area as the grounds on which the Paris Exposition was held) there should be an acquiescence on the part of all in that selection, for it is immeasurably the most convenient and proper place we have without discriminating in favor of either portion of the city. It is to be hoped the opposition to the Lake-Front is not fostered and encouraged in an effort to boom some other locality and that the public will not be called upon to pay for any schemes of designing operators in real-estate booms. If the location to be selected must be outside of the center why would it not be a capital stroke of business to receive bids from localities and award it to that locality which, other things being equal, will contribute the largest amount? If the South Side wishes it at South Park, and the West Side at Garfield Park and the Jockey Club grounds, and the North side at some point within its borders, either let it be selected by bids of money from those who will be benefited or by expression of public choice through the ballot-box. The Lake Front is the place for it par excellence. If prejudice or money will not let it go there then the selection should be wisely considered, instead of catering to fashion, "fad," or favorites. Let the best locality have it regardless of prejudice or influence.

M. E. COLE.

[All of the Lake-Front as it stands today would not be more than sufficient for a good *approach* to the World's Fair. There must be abundant room in which to handle the vast crowds and the countless vehicles, such as congregated at Paris, for example. It is the misfortune of the Lake-Front that it can be approached from but one side, whereas a proper site should have approaches from all sides. If the advocates of the Lake-Front scheme are prepared to fill in about 250 acres of the lake and to leave the present Lake-Front for an *approach* to the new grounds their plan is, perhaps, feasible; otherwise not. Of course, it is not to be imagined that Michigan avenue alone will furnish accommodations for the people and vehicles that will be attracted by a World's Fair, having an entrance only on one side; or that the named side streets would be at the hour of closing on the "big days" quite the most comfortable means of exit that could be proposed.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Opposes the Lake-Front.

CHICAGO, March 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see by the newspapers that the Lake-Front is advocated as a proper site for the World's Fair. If thought was given to the matter it will be seen that such a thing would be a public calamity. Those who remember the crowds of the 30th of last April on the Lake-Front, when the streets were impassable and the police incompetent to manage or take care of the people and many were injured, will remember also that nothing was going on at that time but a local display of fireworks. The streets of Chicago are already crowded down-town, and to attempt to crowd some hundred thousands of people in this same territory would not only be to endanger life and limb, but to put a stop to business down-town. As business must go on during the World's Fair to add thousands to the vast throng that now go down-town in the morning would be ruinous not only to the World's Fair but to business itself.

W. B. C.

"Dude" Henderson Likely to Die.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 4.—[Special.]—"Dude" Henderson, who was shot by Constable Skinner last night, is still living, though his chances for recovery are very slight. Besides the shot in the stomach he was also shot in the shoulder. The statement of Constable Skinner, corroborated by a majority of the bystanders, is that Henderson fired the first shot. Skinner was not over six feet from him when the shot was fired, but it missed its mark. It is also claimed that Skinner's son did not shoot at Henderson, as the latter charged in his statement last night. Skinner is out on bail and is still discharging his duties as an officer.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION READY FOR BUSINESS.

Yesterday's Proceedings at Nashville of a Preliminary Nature—Addresses of Welcome and Appointment of Committees—Arrival of the Illinois Delegates—What Representatives from the South Have to Say of Election Frauds—The Stories Figures Tell.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—[Special.]—The Republican League Convention was called to order in Amusement Hall a little after noon today.

The scene was a familiar one to those who have attended National conventions. The Hoosier Band from Evansville occupied the gallery and played a varied selection until the hall was full. Then the bandmaster took the cue and began a list of patriotic airs, beginning with "As we came marching home." Instantly the refrain was taken up by hundreds of voices, while hundreds more cheered, perhaps because they could not sing. President Thurston was given a welcome upon his entrance. Gen. Goff, the Chairman of the West Virginia delegation, was also conducted to the platform and was received with hearty cheers. Then came the speeches.

Chairman Watson's address of welcome was brief but eloquent. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of the Nation, Brother Republicans of the Republic: It having been made my duty as Chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements to call the assemblage to order and introduce to you the gentlemen who will address you on behalf of the Republicans of Tennessee, it affords me great pleasure, on behalf of my associates of the committee and the large-hearted citizens of Nashville, to give you a most cordial and hearty welcome. You will find here as warm-hearted, generous, and hospitable people as there are anywhere on this broad earth. That you have chosen this our rising and beautiful city of the "once South" is evident that peace reigns here, where but a few years since war unhooded her blood-hawks. That nationality now reigns supreme here where formerly provincial sectionalism pent up and bounded the scope of patriotic endeavor and aspiration. I have said the "once South," for with the dispersion of the dark and dividing cloud that once lowered over this fair region to still speak of a "South" as contradistinguished from a "North" is a misnomer and mischief-breeder. There is no North, there is no South, or East, or West to the true patriot, to the man who loves his country, its beneficent institutions, its rainbow banner of light, its Government that governs so mildly that the steed of the people is unconscious of the burden of his harness.

I am glad to welcome such a large number from my native State—the grand old Keystone—and I refer with pride to the high position she has attained under Republican guidance.

Republicans of the league, in fact you represent the only National party in existence in the Nation—the party that saved the Nation by its courage, and will ever rule it with wisdom for the common good of all its divisions, without distinction of wealth, color, or religion, regardless of obsolete points of the compass phraseology—for emphatically the Republicans are for the whole Republic.

Again I bid you welcome—welcome.

Three long and able addresses of welcome by Tennesseeans followed. G. N. Tillman spoke on behalf of Middle Tennessee, William Rule for East Tennessee, and George W. Winsted for West Tennessee.

Mr. Rule's speech provoked frequent applause and was a most happy effort. He spoke in behalf of the mountain district of the State, which rolled up a majority for Harrison in 1888 of 25,000, a district which had not sent a Democrat to Congress since long before the time the country was without a President and James Buchanan drew the salary. Mr. Rule is a tall, square-shouldered man, with a rugged, pleasant face, iron-gray hair, and possessed of a sense of humor which belongs to the hardy mountaineers of the "Southern Reserve." A reference to Blaine in one of the speeches brought the delegates to their feet in a second, and with waving of State banners and casting up of hats that magnetic name given was cheered for two or three minutes.

Judge Thurston's hearty commendation of Speaker Reed's policy, a little later, caused another demonstration, almost as great. Thurston's speech was delivered with the grace and power of a true orator, and was an effort worthy of the occasion. He kept the enthusiasm of young Republicanism at such a high pitch that at its conclusion all were fagged out with exertion and ready to adjourn.

Mr. Thurston began by saying that the clubs were organized for an emergency, and in the heat and enthusiasm of a National campaign. It seemed doubtful whether such organizations could long survive the immediate necessities of their creation. In spite of this, however, he believed the Republican League to be stronger now than it was a year ago. This condition be attributed chiefly to the work of Secretary Humphrey, whose reelection he urged. "The league," he said, "is the Landwehr of the Republican party. It is its organized, active, aggressive force; always ready, it can enter upon a political campaign at a moment's notice. It is not intended that it shall take the place of or antagonize the regular party organization, but rather that it shall coöperate with and in some respects be auxiliary to it."

The speaker recommended the appointment of a Chairman for the sub-committee to have charge of the campaign work to relieve the President. He said that each club in the league should be put on a permanent basis, a club-room secured, and regular meetings held. Political questions should be studied and discussed and every effort made to disseminate valuable information and increased political knowledge.

The speaker then proceeded to deliver a further eulogy on the Republican party, and to outline the work which he said lay before it. Referring to the fact that the convention was being held in the South, he spoke of the impetus which would be given to the industries of that section if it were dominated by the Republican party. Said he: "Nashville might have been a Chicago or a Buffalo if Democracy had not stifled the natural enterprise of the Southern people by its refusal to participate in National educational and industrial advancement." The speaker believed that much of the South was truly Republican today, and said that Tennessee was Republican on a fair count. It was his belief that the "fearless men of the South will not much longer permit a few selfish political leaders to perpetuate their power against the honest wish and will of the majority. The chivalry which has suffered and done so much for Dixie will not long permit the denial of political rights to any man entitled to them under the Constitution of this country." He closed with a few words expressing confidence in the future of the party and of the league.

A motion was passed naming the committees to be appointed and then the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Illinois committeemen are as follows: Credentials, A. J. Wanbest; Order of Business, O. M. Gilmore; Resolutions, A. K. Vickers; League Work, C. D. Myers; Finance, John J. Neal; Next Meeting, M. F. Garrity; Southern Tour, J. R. Wheeler; Miscellaneous, W. R. Emmerson.

The committee upon the place of next convention met this evening and decided to report in favor of Cincinnati. The report may be defeated in the convention, as it does not meet with cordial approval from a large number of the delegates. The Southern delegates are still urging the propriety of holding the convention next year in another Southern city.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS DELEGATES.

The Illinois delegation is a handsome body of representative young Republicans, and has attracted much attention during the day. Their badge is the prettiest thing in town, heavy navy blue silk with gold fringe, with lettering and a profile of Abraham Lincoln in the center.

W. W. Tracey of Springfield, the President of the State League, was here yesterday, but the rest of the delegation was further delayed by a small wreck and did not get in until 10 o'clock this morning. They are well quartered at the Nicholson House, convenient to the convention hall. The Chicago and Northern Illinois delegates came in a special car over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and were joined at Evansville last night by the Central Illinois party, which came by way of the Jacksonville and Southeastern.

The Chicago delegates present are County Clerk Henry Wulff, Capt. John Healy, William Hill, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois; Senator M. F. Garrity, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner J. R. Wheeler, and William Lorimer. Among those representing clubs throughout the State are W. W. Tracey, Springfield; Capt. W. S. Dalton, of Dalton; Morris Emerson, Mount Vernon; M. Dunlap, Paxton; Edward Austin, Effingham; Representative A. J. Lester, Springfield; J. R. Herring, Canton; A. J. Doherty, Peoria; O. T. Smith, Lovington; A. K. Gilmore, Woodstock; Senator George E. Bacon, Paris; Senator Milt W. Mathews, Champaign; Lee Wood, Albion; C. S. Russells, Pisgah; Judge C. D. Meyers, Bloomington; Hugh Singleton, McLean; Adam Ritcher and C. A. Parrish, Taylorsville; G. W. Patton, Pontiac; J. R. Mitchell, Harrisburg; A. K. Vickers, Vienna; C. E. Woodruff, C. A. W. Tiers, Joliet; W. E. Taylor, Monmouth; C. S. Dehart, Carthage; and W. H. Emmerson, Latonia.

A pleasant incident occurred just prior to the opening of the convention. When Mr. Tracey introduced to the several members of the Illinois delegation Carter B. Harrison of Murphysboro, Tenn., the brother of President Harrison, now United States Marshal for his district, suddenly some one exclaimed: "Carter B. Harrison! Can it be possible!" And the two men fell into each other's arms and embraced with the enthusiasm of children. The other was A. J. Doherty of Peoria. They were classmates and intimate friends at Miami University a generation or more ago, and this was their first meeting after many years.

VACANT SEATS.

The banners of a certain few States would have marked one row of empty seats at today's convention had not the seats been filled by visitors who were admitted to the floor. These vacant delegations were significant. They were the Southern States where the Republican party is weakest in organization and where the Democratic bulldozer and ballot-box stuffer flourishes like the green bay tree. Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, and North Carolina were the names. Louisiana was present with a big delegation. Tennessee had her full quota, South Carolina sent one colored man from each Congressional district, Texas sent two delegates, and Virginia sent a full delegation. With the exception of two from Texas, two or three out of twenty-five from Louisiana, and a few from Tennessee and Virginia, the Southern delegates are all colored. It was manifest and has created a strong tone of feeling among the Northern delegates which will result in great good—that the league is weakest in the South and those places in the South where its services are most urgently needed.

Each of the four Southern gentlemen who spoke in behalf of the State of Tennessee welcoming the league today gave assurance in strong and unmistakable language that the stories told in the North of ballot fraud and intimidation in Southern States were true, and more than true. They brought it home to their own State and to the City of Nashville itself, and unhesitatingly accused the Democracy—not of Louisiana or some other State, but of Tennessee and of Nashville—with systematically defrauding the Republican voters of their suffrages.

The telling impression produced by these statements under the influence of time and place may result in the convention adopting strong doctrine upon the necessity of the Federal Election law.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent talked with many of the colored Southern delegates and these interviews with three of the Presidents of the State League may be given as representative of the statements made by them.

H. H. Blunt, President of the Louisiana delegation, is an intelligent colored man who takes a lively interest in the second emancipation of his race, for which he looks confidently to the Republican party.

"With the advent of the National Republican League Clubs in our State," he said, "there dawned a new era for Louisiana. Lewis and Pinchback were defeated when they ran for election as delegates to this convention. The old Republican leaders who were leaders for personal gain maintained their supremacy because there was no such organization as this of the voters of the party. They are laid on the shelf now. We indorsed old man Kellogg, but he has passed the day of his usefulness. Gov. Warmoth is now far and away the leader of the Republican party—the new Republican party in our State—and we need a Federal Election law to get a fair vote and honest count in our State, but next to election laws we need an organization of voters into clubs. Yes, we have a majority in the State on a fair vote. In 1884 I ran for the Legislature. In my own precinct I knew of 165 votes that were cast for me, including my own. The returns showed not a single vote for me. It is fair to presume that I voted for myself. This is a mere instance."

THE STORIES TOLD BY FIGURES.

In support of the resolutions which he intended to offer in the convention Mr. Blunt exhibited a mass of statistics he had been at great pains to gather, showing the exact figures, with complete data, from thirty-five Southern Congressional districts now represented by Bourbons which had each an honest Republican majority of from 2,000 to 22,000. Six of these are in Georgia, four in Alabama, seven in South Carolina, four in Louisiana, six in Mississippi, and one in Tennessee. These figures were compiled by a careful and conservative canvass of each of the thirty-five districts.

A. W. Harris, a colored President of the Virginia delegation, said there were 160 Republican clubs in his State. The work suffered from the discouragement incident to the avalanche of fraud in the last National election, but all Virginia needed was a National law to bring her into the Republican column every year. "Virginia stands alone among the Southern States," he said. "We have 80,000 white ex-Confederates in the party in Virginia, and we are growing in that healthy direction as in no other Southern State. It is not a question of negro supremacy with us by any stretch of imagination. It is simply a question of a free ballot and a fair count."

D. M. Angie, one of the Texas delegates, said, as did Blunt, that the advent of Republican clubs in his State was the death knell to the Democrats. Mr. Angie says the Texas Republicans will put up a full State ticket, despite Cuney and Degrass. Texas is a Democratic State on a fair vote, he says, but the Democratic majority is really less than 4,000 instead of 160,000.

J. Hendrix McLean, the colored President of the South Carolina delegation, spoke in a similar strain, declaring that with a Federal Election law and the organization of Republican clubs, South Carolina would always return a Republican Congressional delegation and support the Republican National ticket.

One result of these talks is the growth of sentiment in the wisdom in the choice of a place of meeting this year and a strong inclination to the holding of the next convention still further South. New Orleans has been mentioned and received general approval, but it is urged that New Orleans does not belong to the New South, and that more good would be accomplished by another selection.

Judge Thurston will accept a unanimous reëlection and it will doubtless be accorded him.

The Illinois delegation is enthusiastically unanimous for him and the sentiment generally is that Thurston should be reëlected if he will take it.

Gen. Goff of West Virginia is a prominent figure in the convention, and a great deal of talk is heard about the propriety of electing Goff President as a representative of Southern Republicanism.

The Pennsylvanians came to town bearing with them a lively boom for Edwin S. Stewart, President of their State League. Mr. Stewart is after the City of Philadelphia, and this fact will hurt his candidacy, as the policy of the league has been to foster no man's personal political ambitions. The Committee on Credentials this afternoon decided that voting in the convention should be by States. The measure was adopted owing to the fact that most of the States are without a full complement of delegates. Illinois, with thirty-nine delegates present, the largest representation to the convention, objects to the rule and may fight it tomorrow.

DULUTH'S NEW MAYOR.

He Takes Strict Views on the Temperance Question.

DULUTH, Minn., March 4.—[Special.]—The new city administration took hold of the city government this evening. There has been going on ever since the late city election a struggle for the control of the Council, there being enough uncertain votes to swing the Council either for or against the new Mayor. The Mayor's friends captured the organization. T. W. Hugo was elected President and C. A. Long, a former Chicago newspaper man, Vice-President. Mayor Davis in his inaugural took strict views on the liquor question. He promised to appoint a police force that would enforce the Sunday laws, the laws against selling to drunkards and minors and gambling, and recommended that the Council take away the licenses of all saloonists who fail to live up to the law, and also advised the members of the Council that they would be violating the State laws if they gave licenses to men who had violated the liquor laws.

PECULIAR PHASE OF AN ELECTION.

How Anti-Catholics Figured in the Contest at Clinton, Ia.

CLINTON, Ia., March 4.—[Special.]—The result of the three-cornered election in Clinton Monday was to elect a Democratic Mayor, T. M. Gobble, by a plurality of 761. The Republican Citizens' candidate for Marshal was elected by 570 plurality, and the Republican Alderman at large by a plurality of 189. The election was a warmly contested one. For a year or more there have been rumors of an anti-Catholic movement, but not until this election was a ticket put in the field, and this was done under the head of "Citizens' Ticket." As the leaders have been recognized as anti-Catholics for some time, and as no Catholic was allowed on the ticket and the vote was to draw against them, it was the general belief that the anti-Catholics, or, as they are termed in a secret society, Patriotic Sons of America, were engineering the move. The society which has been so classed claims not to be anti-Catholic. Yet the constitution and blank application for membership tends strongly to the other belief. The point of the political move, under what name one chooses to call it, was to allow no Catholic, or a person whose parents were Catholics, to hold office of any kind, but to get as many in office as possible who were opposed to Catholics.

The contest in Lyons, though more quiet, was on the same lines.

INDIANA TARIFF REFORMERS.

Members of the Hendricks Club Loudly Applaud Judge Baldwin's Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4.—[Special.]—The Indiana Tariff Reform League met at Masonic Hall tonight. The managers strenuously insisted that it was a nonpartisan affair and pointed with pride to the fact that Judge D. P. Baldwin of Logansport had been selected as Chairman. Applause was largely furnished by the Hendricks Club, the members of which were present in force. Judge Baldwin in his speech said that both the great political parties for the last twenty years have resolved and reresolved that the tariff should be reformed and pledged and repledged themselves at the first opportunity to regulate its irregularities and terminate its hardships. "These resolutions, an invariable feature of all political platforms, seem to indicate a guilty conscience. These pledges up to this day are unfulfilled." Judge Baldwin said the cry of free trade was a bugbear to frighten weak-kneed voters; that the manufacturers now control the Fifty-first Congress, and if they refuse to lighten the burdens, why as, Peel had his Pitt, Disraeli his Gladstone, Harrison may possibly have his Cleveland. The Judge said the reduction of the tariff must be made slowly, carefully, and judiciously, and in conclusion remarked that it was time to find out whether this was a Government of the classes and not of the masses.

A letter was read from ex-President Cleveland in which he said:

The Democratic party, as the party of the people, opposed to selfish schemes which ignore the public good and pledged to the interests of all their countrymen, instead of the furtherance of the interests of the few who seek to pervert governmental powers for their enrichment, was never nearer to its fundamental principles than was it in its contests for tariff reform. It certainly adds to the satisfaction with which we labor in this cause to be assured that in our efforts we not only serve our party but all the people of the land.

Boyd Winchester of Louisville, Cleveland's Minister to Switzerland, then read a long essay on tariff reform, which consumed fifty-five minutes and might have continued indefinitely had not a man in the audience cried out: "There are other speakers here tonight." A few moments after this gentle hint Mr. Winchester concluded his remarks.

About half the audience had left by the time Thomas G. Shearman of New York began his speech, which followed that of Mr. Winchester. Mr. Shearman continued in a facetious strain at great length, his remarks provoking much merriment. He was followed by C. S. Darrow of Chicago, and it was after midnight when the meeting adjourned.

THE ELECTION AT DES MOINES.

The Regular Republican Candidate Chosen Mayor—The Other Offices.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 4.—[Special.]—Complete returns of yesterday's election in this city were not received from the outlying precincts until an early hour this morning. They show the election of J. H. Campbell, the regular Republican candidate, by between 80 and 100 majority, and a Republican Surveyor, while the candidates on the Citizens' ticket for the other offices were elected by majorities ranging from 25 to 600. The Alderman at Large, Auditor, and Treasurer-elect are all Republicans, differing with their party in Des Moines only on the question of prohibition. The head of the Citizens' ticket owes his defeat partially to being a Democrat, but to a great extent to personal weakness, and the Republicans who oppose prohibition are not at all dissatisfied with the general result.

Maj. Steele for Congress.

WABASH, Ind., March 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this Congressional district are bent upon running Maj. George W. Steele for Congress once more. It is a fact unquestioned that he is the most popular candidate who has ever stood in the district, and though the present Representative is a Democrat the Republicans are hopeful that with Maj. Steele on the ticket the district will go Republican in the fall.

Election at Darlington, Wis.

DARLINGTON, Wis., March 4.—[Special.]—At the election held in this city yesterday the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of Mayor, was elected, P. B. Barlow, Republican candidate for Mayor, pulling through by a small majority. As this was the first election held in this city under the Cooper law a great deal of interest was manifested and a large vote polled.

Kansas Equal Suffrage Convention.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 4.—[Special.]—The district convention of the Equal Suffrage Association of Northeastern Kansas, comprising the counties of Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth, Brown, Jefferson, Nemaha, and Marshall Counties, is in session in this city and will continue until tomorrow evening. Quite a large number of delegates from the counties named are present. The exercises today consisted of routine business, closing with an address this evening on the general subject of equal suffrage by Miss Anna Shaw of Boston, who will also lecture tomorrow evening. No matters of special interest will be considered by the convention aside from the general workings of municipal suffrage in Kansas.

Democrats Win at Merrill, Wis.

MERRILL, Wis., March 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats have elected L. N. Anson Mayor, a majority of the City Council, and other city officers. The City Superintendent of Schools is in doubt, but it is thought the Republican nominee, A. A. Helms, is elected.

MR. HAMMOND FEELS DEEPLY INJURED.

He Claims the Scandalous Stories Told Against Him Are for a Purpose.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 4.—[Special.]—The most important witness in the celebrated London scandal case, which is agitating the British Parliament and has indirectly caused the suspension of Labouchère from the House of Commons for insinuating that Lord Salisbury's Government had aided the witnesses to escape, is proprietor of the Haymarket Saloon in this city. Charles R. Hammond was interviewed today and said: "Deny emphatically in my name that I ever received any assistance from the British Government while I was in Belgium, or that I was aided in any way by the Consulate or legislation in Brussels to leave that country. No one ever molested me in Belgium, and I was at perfect liberty to come and go whenever I pleased. I would also like to deny some of the charges made against me broadcast in the English and American papers. It has not only injured me financially, but has preyed on my health. I was in poor health in London and I was nearly blind. Several leading London physicians, including Dr. Clarke, lived at my house on Cleveland street, and were at full liberty to do whatever they liked behind their own latch-key. I never inquired of my boarders their names or their business. I don't know that among my boarders were Beveridge brothers, well known in London. The whole move against me is a political one. I have just about made up my mind to go back to England and testify myself. All this is humiliating to my family, which includes some of the richest mill-owners in the north of England. I am also related to the Emperor of France and some of the Israelite financiers of France."

Hammond says he may have a confession to make soon that will create a sensation. It must be remembered that when Hammond was first discovered here he exclaimed: "Why does my native country hound me like this?" At that time, it is said, he confessed to a companion that his dog "Ros" was a present from the Earl of Euston.

IT WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

THE PERSONAL RIGHTS LEAGUE DECLARES WAR ON THE POLICE.

With a Membership Claimed to Number 30,000 Voters It Instructs Its Attorneys to Use All Means to Procure the Dismissal of Officer Charles Nordrum—Mayor Cregier and Chief Marsh Held Personally Responsible for Alleged Abuses.

At a meeting of seventy-two central committeemen, representing as many branches of the Personal Rights League and, it is claimed, 30,000 legal voters, a resolution was adopted empowering the attorneys of the league to use all means to procure the dismissal of Officer Charles Nordrum from the force, and holding Mayor Cregier and Chief-of-Police Marsh personally responsible for the abuses which the league believes have made a fair investigation of the Nordrum affair by the Police Department impossible.

Some time ago THE TRIBUNE published an account of a meeting at which the charge was made that Officer Nordrum had betrayed police secrets and had stated to a member of a Socialist organization that Henry Dammeyer, while posing as a radical Anarchist, was really a police agent and had shown reports in writing which Dammeyer had made. Dammeyer has since left town. Chief Marsh ordered an investigation, the charge being based upon a letter said to have been written by Nordrum to Attorney J. H. Kraft and upon one of the written reports of Dammeyer which was in the hands of Henry Linnemeyer Jr. The case grew out of the prosecution of Nordrum by the Personal Rights League for breaking up a meeting on Milwaukee avenue and arresting and ill-treating some of its members, the charge being that he betrayed these secrets in order to "square" himself with those who were prosecuting him.

Monday evening the police trial board, consisting of Inspectors Ebersold, Hunt, O'Donnell, Hathaway, and Hubbard, tried the case. Chief Marsh was asked about the trial yesterday. "I was there only part of the time," he said, "not being a member of the board. The testimony will have to be written up. From what I heard I should say the charges were not sustained."

Charles Bary and Louis Reichmann, attorneys for the Personal Rights League, give an entirely different version, and incidentally charge the heads of the Police Department with lending their aid to a scheme to whitewash Nordrum. Mayor Cregier is scored by them also, although they are Democrats and Bary went on the stump for him a year ago, because he refused to act, in spite of numerous urgent calls by committees representing the Personal Rights League and the organizations embraced in it.

THE ATTORNEYS COMPLAIN.

"It was a practical denial of justice," they said. "They gave us too short notice in the first place. We were not informed of Monday's trial until Saturday. We introduced witnesses, Linnemeyer and Kraft, who swore to statements substantially the same as were published by THE TRIBUNE. We were about to rest our case when Ebersold called for Harvey. We did not care particularly to call him. An affidavit made by Harvey, which we had filed with the Chief some time before, was read, stating that he was with Nordrum at the meeting on Milwaukee avenue, that Nordrum on one occasion introduced him to Dammeyer, and making other damaging statements against Nordrum. After this affidavit was read Harvey read another one retracting the first one and stating that we, Bary & Reichmann, induced him to make the first affidavit, paid him for it, and—mark the absurdity—that we tried to hire him for $1,000 to shadow and assassinate Inspectors Ebersold and Hubbard and Capt. Schuettler for their connection with the Anarchist prosecutions. We were not prepared for that kind of nonsense. We asked to be allowed to make a statement under oath or otherwise, but the board denied us the right.

"Ebersold then said that inasmuch as the first affidavit had been retracted he did not think anything remained of the case. He ignored the letter and our two witnesses and the fact that the case was not based on Harvey's affidavit at all.

"But the worst part of it is this: We firmly believe that this man Harvey, who is a stool-pigeon for the officers, never really wanted to be our witness. It was a put-up job from beginning to end. Harvey was sent over to us to make that affidavit for the express purpose of getting in this contradictory evidence. We certainly did nothing to induce him to make the statement. In fact, we hesitated about accepting it, and did so only after a consultation with others. The afternoon of the day that he made his affidavit to us he was arrested and locked up. He sent word to us that it was on account of his being our witness. We thought we ought to protect him. There were charges against him of forgery and obtaining money by false pretenses. He was said to have forged the names of Mayor Cregier and Chief Marsh to a letter stating that he was in the employ of the Police Department, on the strength of which he obtained money. He was put under $3,000 bonds and let go on his own recognizance. It was stated that Chief Marsh wanted to be present to prosecute. But the case was nolle prossed and never came to trial. We also noticed that at the so-called trial last night Inspector Ebersold prompted Harvey and evidently knew what was in the wind. We want to thank Inspectors O'Donnell and Hathaway for treating us courteously and fairly. The other Inspectors were hostile to us from the beginning.

TO BE FOUGHT TO THE END.

"Now, we have been trying for ten weeks to get justice. The Mayor put on Marsh; Marsh said he had nothing to do with it, it was the business of the Police Board. He said his predecessor, Hubbard, knew all about the case. Hubbard said he did not want to interfere with his successor. So we could get no satisfaction. At last this trial was set and it was a farce. They refused absolutely to go into our other charges against Nordrum for breaking up that meeting and assaulting two men, although he had been convicted before Justice Wheeler.

"Now that the Personal Rights League has given us full authority to push this matter we will not be put off and fooled in this manner. We will push it if we have to go directly to the City Council. It must be investigated. The Personal Rights League holds the balance of power in the politics of this city. The politicians recognize that fact. You must fight the devil with fire. If it is necessary to take the matter into politics, why, we are prepared to do so."

SAID TO HAVE EIGHT WIVES.

An Actor's Remarkable Matrimonial Record—Wanted by Deserted Brides.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4.—[Special.]—Shady proceedings in the life of Charles W. Sterling, alias Charles W. Fletcher, an actor of some little note and a citizen of the world, more particularly of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis, have just come to light in this city. In the fall of 1888 Sterling, who was playing at the Pence Opera-House, wedded a Miss Frances Roach, a waitress in one of the hotels in Minneapolis. The Rev. George W. Miller of Centenary Methodist Church performed the ceremony. It was Nov. 12 of that year. Soon after he began paying attentions to a Mrs. E. G. Mears, a young widow here, representing himself to be a single man. Jan. 21 of the next year he took out a license at the District Court in the name of Charles Sterling, and the two were married by the Rev. R. N. McKaig, then of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church.

A curious feature of this event was that the groom gladdened the heart of the divine with a $20 check, which on presentation proved to be of no value. But the two were out of the city before that time, and were next located in Milwaukee at a boarding-house at No. 523 Milwaukee street. Here Sterling soon tired of wife No. 2, and skipped off to Chicago, where he began to play parts in a bon-ton theater under the name of Charles W. Fletcher. He boarded at the Ogden House, and it was only a few weeks after his arrival in the city that he gained the affections of a chambermaid named Helen Walter. Late in February of 1889 he married her. She in turn was deserted, and Fletcher left for parts unknown. All of the wives have been industrious in getting some clews as to his whereabouts, and it was through the police of the various cities that they became known to each other, and these facts came out. Mrs. Mears, wife No. 2, says that he is now serving a term in the Ohio penitentiary for a similar offense in that State. She says that he has not less than eight wives in various portions of the country. Fletcher, or Sterling, was a prepossessing fellow who had seen much of the world, and was about 40 years of age.

ALL FOR ROBERT EMMET.

A GREAT GATHERING IN CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL LAST NIGHT.

The Irish Martyr's Memory Eulogized in Speech and Song—Death Under Peculiar Circumstances of Ex-Ald. Hillock—Theobald Miller Thrown from His Buggy and Killed—Annual Meeting of the Marquette Club—Silver Coinage Discussed.

The last words of Robert Emmet's speech after his condemnation placed a ban upon the writing of his epitaph, but he forgot to bar eulogies, a fact taken advantage of last night by a throng of Irishmen gathered in Central Music-Hall to do honor to the martyr's memory on the 112th anniversary of his birth. The stage was backed by two American flags and a Clan-na-Gael banner, while bunting fell in heavy folds from the balcony rail. Every seat was taken when the Chairman, M. P. Brady, began his opening address. He briefly reviewed Emmet's life and portrayed the utter unselfishness of his endeavors for Ireland's cause.

Thomas Brennan of Omaha made the principal speech of the evening. His eulogy of Emmet was followed by an arraignment of England. In the face of the centuries of oppression suffered by Ireland Mr. Brennan took a stand in favor of the force policy, with no particular choice of weapons as long as they were as destructive as possible, a sentiment that called forth the wildest applause. The address touched upon the present situation of Irish affairs and epitomized the history of the last century and the lives of those made famous in the various Irish uprisings.

In addition to the addresses there were songs, recitations, and instrumental music, the themes of all being such as would appeal to Irish patriots.

A series of resolutions extolling the virtues of Emmet and pledging the loyalty of Irish-Americans to the Green Isle's cause were adopted by the unanimous vote of the audience. The meeting closed with the singing of the ode "God Save Ireland."

In reference to the burial place of Robert Emmet THE TRIBUNE has received the following:

CHICAGO, March 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of today I noticed your comments on an interview in the New York *Sun* with a New York Judge. Neither is correct in locating the resting place of Robert Emmet. The Judge's stock of Irish history is limited or badly impaired when he states that Emmet's grave is in Bodenstown. He has evidently heard some talk of the famous Wolfe Tone, whose remains are buried at Bodenstown, County Kildare.

Again, there is the statement that the grave at Bodenstown is neglected. Less than two years ago I had the honor to stand on the sacred spot. A strong ornamental iron railing protects the grave from intrusion. It is true that foreigners from almost every clime have paid a visit to Bodenstown to secure even the smallest portion of the stone that marks the spot were lies all that is mortal of Wolfe Tone. They were impelled to this action by their admiration of his qualities—noble, unselfish, and uncompromising.

But the grave of Emmet is now in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, covered by an uninscribed marble slab, in strict obedience to his dying request. Every Irishman in the world thinks of Emmet with the most profound admiration, and all will be pleased by reading this correction. There is no more striking element in the Irish character than their love for faithful history respecting their dead patriots, and such a one was he, for whom neither the grave nor Lord Norbury of bloody notoriety had the slightest terrors when his country's honor was at stake. JAMES DONNELLAN.

EX-ALD. HILLOCK FOUND DEAD.

He Dies of Apoplexy and Lies All Night Where He Fell.

Ex-Ald. Charles Hillock was found dead shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the passageway leading from the street to his office at No. 715 Main street by Frank Bowers, who lives opposite.

A rumor was current that he had been killed by footpads. This, however, was due to the fact that he was assaulted by footpads several months ago, and the facts as developed at the inquest yesterday afternoon at the house of his brother, No. 441 West Taylor street, by Deputy-Coroner Barrett showed that the ex-Alderman had died of apoplexy about 7 o'clock Monday night and had lain all night where he had fallen.

David Bailey, No. 3247 Ullman street, testified that at 7 o'clock Monday night he had seen a man whom he supposed to be drunk lying where Mr. Hillock was afterward found. It was also shown that Mr. Hillock had left his boarding-place, No. 2602 Main street, at 6:30. All the personal valuables were found on the body. The jury returned a verdict of apoplexy.

The ex-Alderman was a sash, door, and blind manufacturer, and was 54 years old, having been born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1836. He was a member of the Council for two years, and in his first campaign was assaulted and badly beaten, but the identity of his assailants was never discovered.

THEOBALD MILLER DASHED TO DEATH

Thrown from a Buggy While Riding Behind a Spirited Horse.

An accident occurred yesterday afternoon which resulted in the death of Theobald Miller, the prominent lumber dealer and manufacturer, and the injury of his companion, Mr. Lubenstein of No. 3142 Calumet avenue. The two men were driving down Twenty-second street about 12:30 behind a high-spirited horse. At the corner of Lumber and South Canal streets a Burlington train came along and the roaring of the locomotive scared the horse. Mr. Miller controlled the restive animal for some time, but a sudden bound capsized the buggy, throwing both occupants to the ground. Mr. Lubenstein escaped with a few scratches and slight bruises, but Mr. Miller clung to the lines after being thrown out and was dragged some distance. He sustained a severe concussion of the brain and his arm was dislocated. The runaway horse was captured by a passer-by, and both gentlemen were taken to their homes. Mr. Miller died a few hours after the accident. He resided at No. 1502 Michigan avenue, and leaves a wife and six children. He was 64 years old.

DID THE EXPOSURE KILL HIM?

The Coroner Begins an Investigation Into the Death of Burt Hanson.

Deputy Coroner Severson and a jury yesterday began an investigation of the death of Burt Hanson, who died at Augustana Hospital Sunday night, but after hearing a few witnesses the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock today without deciding whether his death was due to exposure when the hospital physicians sent him to the Detention Hospital for the Insane.

Mrs. Mary Sorenson of Fort Howard, Wis., his sister, had seen him daily between last Wednesday and his death. He recognized her each time, but was delerious at times and was tied down in bed. Dr. Chew, Dr. Wendrow, and Matron Troy of the hospital all told her he was violent and also that he was suffering more from mental trouble than from typhoid-fever. Dr. Wendrow sent him to the Detention Hospital Thursday, although she asked him to wait a day, as there seemed to be a change for the better.

County Physician Heuchling narrated the refusal of Mrs. Douglas, the matron, to accept Hanson because the certificate said he had typhoid-fever as well as acute mania. He went to the Augustana Hospital that night to see for himself. He only saw Matron Troy, who admitted that Hanson had typhoid-fever and not acute mania. Dr. Heuchling declined to say that out-door trips were bad things for typhoid-fever patients, but did say emphatically that he would not treat a patient in that style.

Dr. Wendrow and Dr. John Chew asserted that Hanson had acute mania apart from his fever and was so violent that he disturbed their other patients. They did not think the journey to the Detention Hospital in the cold hurt him, but Dr. Chew said that Thursday night after his return the fever was noticeably less, but that he grew weaker till he died.

WERE NOT TOO OLD TO QUARREL.

An Aged Couple Divorced Because They Bickered Over Money Matters.

Judge Tuley's court was filled with natives of Holland yesterday from the settlement at Roseland. The occasion was the suit for divorce brought by Cornelis Kuyler, a white-haired, white-bearded Dutch farmer, 75 years old, against his wife, Maria Kuyler, who is three years older. The charge was desertion. At the time of their marriage, in 1875, both had already had marital experience and were possessed of grown children. These children had children of their own. Mrs. Kuyler had considerable property left her by her former husband. This was the source of all their troubles. The wife accused her husband of a desire to get possession of her and her children's property. Kuyler did get hold of some of the interest on the money, and his wife claims she had to sue him to recover it. She claimed further that her husband was so put out at her refusal to transfer her estate to him that he refused to supply her with the necessaries of life so that in 1878 she was obliged to leave him.

After that everything went smoothly until recently, when Mr. Kuyler desired to sell ten acres of land which he owned near Pullman. The wife's signature to a release of her dower right was necessary. This she refused to give except for a consideration. Mr. Kuyler thought it would be cheaper to secure a divorce. Hence their presence in court.

The services of an interpreter were found necessary for Mr. Kuyler. Real Estate Dealer Van Vlissingen stepped forward and offered to serve. When questioned as to whether he had any financial interests depending on the outcome of the suit it was brought out that he had negotiated the sale of Kuyler's land. If the latter failed to get his divorce the transaction fell through and Van Vlissingen failed to get his commission. Judge Tuley, however, concluded that when sworn the man could interpret honestly.

In rendering his decision the court said: "I dislike to see old people in the divorce court. In the natural course of events it would not be long before there would be no need of a divorce. They were too old to make the experiment of marriage. Mrs. Kuyler evidently left her husband because she was dissatisfied, principally because of money matters. The marriage was clearly a purely business transaction. There must be a decree of divorce. The defendant's bill for separate maintenance is dismissed."

Mrs. Kuyler took an appeal.

TIN FROM BLACK HILLS MINES.

How a Chicago Company Is Concentrating Ore from That Region.

Upon the desk of O. W. Potter, President of the Illinois Steel company, rests a ten-ounce block-tin paper-weight. It is the result of the reduction of thirteen pounds of ore taken haphazard from a Black Hills mine. The hills abound with this mineral, but the fact that until recently it has not found its way to the market in large quantities has given rise to the belief that there were great difficulties in the way of a proper reduction of the ore. This is not the case. To build a mill for working ore before the mine is sufficently developed to supply it is considered a poor business transaction. The character of the output must be taken into consideration as well as the amount obtainable per diem. The public has been led to believe that the prevalence of mica in the Dakota ore is an obstacle to milling, but this idea is laughed at by Americans interested in the tin-mining industry. It is claimed the Harney Peak Tin company, an English concern, has spread such reports for the purpose of discouraging American capitalists.

A mill built by the School of Mines at Rapid City, S. D., was the first one that successfully concentrated the Black Hills tin ore. It has been stated that the mill was original with the school, but this is not true, the machines being built upon the plan of those used in Cornwall, England, with the addition of a little Yankee brain work. The ore is first passed through a rock-breaker, then to Cornish rolls, and granulated to sizes of from thirty to sixty mesh. It is next passed through screens to separate the different sizes, and then the coarser pieces are concentrated with the Hartz "jig," and the finer sizes by belts. The oxides are now free from all silica and are ready for the furnace. After drying the concentrates are mixed with charcoal and the charge is run through a water-jacket cupola, the charcoal taking up the oxygen and freeing the metallic tin.

A Chicago company is the only one that is engaged in active mining operations of this kind and its tin has been for some time upon the market. It is provided, though, upon a larger scale with the machinery so successfully experimented with by the Rapid City School of Mines.

O. W. Potter has specimens of ore from North Carolina that are almost identical in appearance with the Dakota product.

TALKS MADE FOR SILVER.

Thomas P. Fitch of Nevada Declares Against Its Demonetization.

There was not a large audience at the Madison-Street Theater last night to hear the silver question discussed. Charles G. Dixon introduced the speakers, the first being Thomas P. Fitch of Nevada, who said in the course of his speech:

Why are the farmers in the pit of bankruptcy, where they shall not long lack the company of merchants and manufacturers? Because the spiral coil of contraction has been narrowing in the hands of capitalists, and each year wages have decreased while greater wealth has been poured into the laps of the few. The safety of one class is bound up with that of all others. If the forecastle of the ship be wrecked upon the rocks it is in vain that the cabin passengers expect a prosperous voyage. What boots it if the crops be abundant if corn has to be burned for fuel? Why, in your own State of Illinois, rich and fertile as it is, the crop of 1889 cost $10,000,000 more to raise than it was worth. Why is it that while for nearly twenty years the Sisyphus of our farms has sought to roll up hill the stone of debt while the Jupiters of the counting-house sent it crashing back again? It is because the ships of Europe brought over an alien and a baleful finance that ought to have been quarantined. It is gold monometallism which is the cancer eating out the heart of the people. We propose to destroy this cancer by electrolysis, by thrusting into the tumor the needle of Congressional action and then turning on the battery of popular demand till the hateful and destructive cancer shall have been extirpated root and branch.

Mr. Fitch claimed that the demonetization of silver in 1873 had been accomplished by chicane and that there was no member of Congress who knew when the deed had been done. An inflation of the paper currency might produce disastrous results—to speculators, yet nothing of the kind in the history of the world had attended an inflation of the precious metal money of any country.

"The new States," the Speaker said, "will have deprived New York of her position as a pivotal State, and unless silver is restored to its proper status as a money metal not a single State will be saved to the Republican party. I say this who am a Republican and have lived for twenty-five years after the straitest sect a Pharisee."

Mr. Fitch was followed by Samuel Leavitt, who was the humorous speaker of the evening. He explained why the old Greenbackers were found rallying to the silver cause, because it was a genuine plenty money movement.

THE MARQUETTE'S NEW OFFICERS.

Success of the "Regular" Ticket—John S. Runnells President.

The Marquette Club held its annual meeting last night and elected officers for the ensuing year. There were two tickets in the field—the "Regular" and the "Independent"—and both of them had the same names for all the offices except those of directors and members of the Committee on Political Action. Only two directors were to be elected, and Arthur H. Chetlain was on both tickets. Frank J. Loesch was on both tickets also for Chairman of the Committee on Political Action. The fight was on the twelve members of the committee, and there was so much scratching that it took an hour and a half for the judges to count up the ballots, although there were only 198 votes cast. The "Regular" ticket was formally declared elected without a change. It was as follows:

President, John S. Runnells; Second Vice-President, A. F. Schmidt; Treasurer, Lot P. Smith; Directors, Arthur H. Chetlain, Lloyd J. Smith; Chairman of Political Action Committee, Frank J. Loesch; members of Political Action Committee, Edward J. Judd, George F. Fisk, William A. Paulson, George D. Kirkham, Edwin F. Heywood, George V. Lauman, James S. Moore, Elwyn B. Gould, James E. Rogers, William E. Burden, Charles B. Obermeyer, Fred J. Tucker.

While the club was waiting for the decision of the judges Charles L. Hutchinson read a paper on "Art and Commerce," and the officers for the last year turned in their reports. The Treasurer showed that at the beginning of the year there was $457.76 on hand. The receipts were $8,616 and the expenditures $8,909. The former Treasurer, W. S. Gilbert, has held the office ever since the organization of the club, and declined to run this time on account of business engagements.

It was announced that the annual banquet will be held March 21 at the Grand Pacific, instead of the Auditorium Hotel as previously arranged.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Thanks from North Dakota.

Mrs. C. S. Pickering of Fax Lake, N. D., Secretary of the Relief Committee of Ramsey County, in the same State, has written a letter earnestly thanking the people of Chicago, and particularly the Hyde Park High School, for the relief they have given to the North Dakota sufferers. Mrs. Pickering gives THE TRIBUNE credit for its efforts in behalf of the stricken people, and makes a strong defense of their course in clinging to homes in the new State despite the disasters that have overcome them. She adds: "Did every city do one-tenth or one-hundredth part that the noble people of Chicago have done and will do we would be able to surmount our difficulties."

City Hall Notes.

The Council Committee on Harbors and Bridges has decided to recommend Ald. Dunham's harbor bill, though with a few trifling amendments. One of these is in the section that prohibited steamers from using their engines in going from one dock to another, which was stricken out.

An old woman called at the Health Department with a side of putrid bacon, which she said had been given her at the County Agent's office. The meat contractors for the county will be asked about the matter.

Controller Onahan said yesterday that the Finance Committee would be ready with its report on the appropriation bill next Monday afternoon.

Ald. O'Neill announced in the Mayor's office that it was his intention to renew his motion at the special meeting of the Council Thursday evening to take the State Street "L" ordinance from the file.

The Controller has been requested to advertise for bids from the theaters for the use of the center piers of the bridges for advertising purposes.

The Baby-Farmers in Court.

Florence Tucker and Annie Campbell, the colored baby-farmers at No. 804 West Madison street arrested Monday night, were arraigned before Justice White yesterday morning. Officer Williams of the Humane Society was the complainant. He claimed that the women were totally unqualified to care for children, and that the three white infants in their charge had been cruelly treated. The Tucker woman said that the mothers had never expressed any dissatisfaction with the care given their babes. Mrs. S. S. Henderson, living in the same building, said she had frequently found the children in a pitiable condition through neglect and had carried them to her room and cared for them. Other witnesses testified that the children cried continually.

Justice White was of the opinion that while the children had undoubtedly been neglected no deliberate cruelty had been practiced. The case was continued to Friday.

Dr. Reilly and the Rauch Agreement.

Dr. F. W. Reilly, whose name appears appended to an agreement published yesterday which was entered into last May between Representatives Cooley of Oneida and a representative of Secretary Rauch of the State Board of Health, stipulating that the latter should resign Dec. 31, 1889, in consideration of Mr. Cooley abandoning his opposition to the board, says in explanation that in the closing hours of the Legislature Mr. Cooley became much incensed at Secretary Rauch. He was about to introduce a resolution designed to cut off the doctor's revenue from the board when the agreement was made, and Mr. Cooley desisted from his proposed attack. It was only after this agreement had been signed that Dr. Rauch was informed of its contents. "Dr. Rauch has acted upon his own judgment in ignoring the agreement," said Dr. Reilly. "I interested myself in the matter in behalf of a public servant who, I thought, had done valuable service and did not deserve such treatment as Mr. Cooley contemplated."

It Looks Like a Compromise.

Judgment was entered up in the Circuit Court yesterday by the Richardson & Boynton Manufacturing company against William F. Kimball and Helen F. Kimball for $3,500. The note on which judgment was confessed was signed by the Kimballs March 3 and is supposed to be in settlement of the suit begun by the firm against Kimball for $10,000, which they claimed was due them from Kimball for money not accounted for. Kimball was the company's bookkeeper, and serious charges were made by the firm at the time against him for his method of keeping accounts.

Work Resumed on Fort Sheridan.

Work has been resumed upon the Government buildings at Fort Sheridan. James Connolly, the foreman whose unpopularity caused the contractors to discharge all their men, will no longer be employed. James Jeffrey, whom the Bricklayers' Union declared to be an alien, will have full charge of both carpentry and masonry work, though it is said that a former foreman, Edward McLaughlin, will soon be put in charge of the brick and stone work. A full force of men has not yet been secured, and competent workmen will be employed without question as to their union or non-union affiliations.

Items.

A. Wells has taken out a permit to build a five-story warehouse at Randolph street and Bryan place to cost $100,000.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Hudson family, who so mysteriously disappeared from their home, No. 1459 Milwaukee avenue, Saturday evening.

Two men representing themselves as tax-gatherers visited several houses on Union street and the neighborhood yesterday and induced several persons to pay them money.

A transfer of real estate which read "Albany av. n w cor of Troy st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889, E. A. Cummings to J. Devlin," should have read, "n w cor of Thirteenth st, 50x144½ ft."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 15° above zero; 9 a. m., 16°; 10 a. m., 17°; 11 a. m., 18°; 12 m., 19°; 1 p. m., 20°; 3 p. m., 18°; 6 p. m., 15°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.66.

Fred Rolfe, a car repairer for the Lake Shore road, was killed in the company's yards at Forty-third street by being caught between two cars. He was married and lived at No. 216 Twenty-fifth street.

There were alarming rumors about town yesterday to the effect that the venerable J. Young Scammon was dying. They had slight foundation in fact. Mr. Scammon is ill with bronchitis, but it is not thought that his life is in danger. In fact he is believed to be mending somewhat.

The Rev. O. C. Morse of the Young Men's Christian Association Training-School, Springfield, Mass., will speak at the noon meeting of this department today in Farwell Hall on the work of the school. A cordial invitation is extended to business-men and others.

The rumor of the sale of the Beaurivage flat building is pronounced by the agent of the building to be without foundation. Leander McCormick, the supposed purchaser, did negotiate for the building, but the negotiations were fruitless and the building has for the present been withdrawn from the market.

Capt. William Henry White, the New York engineer who designed and carried into effect the works of the Consumers' Gaslight company of this city, is in the city as the representative of heavy New York capitalists who are ready to provide Chicago with elevated roads. The Captain's friends gave him an informal dinner at Kinsley's last night.

A meeting will be held in Lower Curran Hall this evening to discuss the question of building a bridge over the river at Fourteenth street. Property-owners from Fourteenth and adjacent streets will attend the meeting, and arrangements will be made for a conference with members of the Council. Thomas Connell is Chairman of the Property-Owners' Committee.

The regular monthly entertainment of the Working Woman's Improvement Association was held last evening in Monica Hall, No. 127 La Salle street. Dr. Rose Wright Bryan made an address on the necessity and proper methods of rest. Mrs. Caroline A. Huling presided. Mrs. Evaline Stevens and Miss Myrta Mason sang and Miss Alice Drinkwater gave a recitation.

Miss Augusta B. Drake and Mr. George F. Anderson were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. E. Sims, aunt of the bride, No. 5470 Monroe avenue, Hyde Park. The Rev. C. H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's, Kenwood, performed the ceremony. Only relatives and a few friends witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will live in Hyde Park.

The regular bimonthly meeting of the Celto-American League was held last evening. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: C. E. Scott, President; P. J. O'Neill, Secretary; B. McMahon, Financial Secretary; James Ronan, Treasurer; Executive Council, J. J. Kiely, E. M. Lahiff, John F. Mahon, J. F. Ryan, T. Dwyer. Arrangements were made for holding a public demonstration early in April.

Prof. Henry Schwerin, a vocal instructor at No. 1400 Michigan avenue, having gone to Europe with his wife and child, the parents of some of his pupils are complaining about his not having completed the course of instruction for which he had been paid. The professor said he was called abroad by the serious illness in Berlin of his mother, who is said to be quite wealthy. Mrs. Sauer, the woman with whom Prof. Schwerin lived at No. 1400 Michigan avenue, laughed at there being any unkind comments on the professor's departure, declaring that he would soon be back.

The Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Society met yesterday at Room 5 Central Music-Hall. A committee consisting of Dr. Henrietta K. Morris, Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mrs. S. C. Higbee, Mrs. F. B. Brown, and Mrs. M. E. Saunders was appointed to present plans for temperance work among boys. Mrs. Heaton Owsley and Mrs. S. C. Higbee were chosen Vice-Presidents. Other Vice-Presidents will be chosen later. Mrs. J. F. Page was selected as Chairman of a committee to receive articles for furnishing the headquarters, which will be open every weekday from 10:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

At an anti-Campbell meeting at Owsley's Hall last night, Willis P. Jackson presiding, State Representative Decker urged the claims of R. L. Martin as a successor of Campbell. A committee appointed at a previous meeting reported the names of three men from whom one might be chosen as a candidate. The names are R. L. Martin, D. M. Birge, and H. G. Mitchell. No action was taken. There was an impression that Alex. White would like his old seat. The committee's report will be acted on at a meeting Saturday night at Van Buren Hall.

HAZED THE PROFESSORS

STUDENTS AT KALAMAZOO HAVE FUN WITH TWO INSTRUCTORS.

Messrs. Ferry and Trowbridge, While Paying a Visit to Senior William Walter Des Autels, Are Taken in Hand by a Band of Roisters and Left, Bound and Blindfolded, in a Field—How the Victims Retaliated—Confession of the Offenders.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 4.—[Special.]—This rude sign is sketched on the door of the dormitory of Kalamazoo College:

THIS DORMITORY
FOR RENT
OCCUPANTS ABOUT
TO MOVE

It expresses in a rough way the uncertain hold of twenty-one disciples of learning on their hall bedrooms. It explains the spirit of profound sorrow that pervades the home of the muses. It indicates that the learned professor of natural sciences and the accomplished instructor in the German language, literature, and laws, having raked the stickers out of their hair, are preparing to have fun with the young gentlemen who attempted to revive the ancient and honorable custom of hazing and apply it in its most entertaining form.

I.

Students Well Up in Latin.

How the nine muses ever came to settle in Kalamazoo is a matter of wonder. If they had taken rooms in Grand Rapids, or Niles, or Leslie, or Bellevue, or Lansing, or even Tekonsha, Kalkaska, Paw Paw, or Oshtemo, they would not have surprised their friends in Chicago. But Kalamazoo! One can imagine a muse stepping off the train at the pretty depot and asking the policeman:

"What town is this?"

"Kalamuzzugh!"

Then the muse shudders till her Psyche knot is like to come loose, and buys a return ticket to her old home in Evanston.

At all events the muses settled in this charming town forty years ago, and, with the help of other residents of the place, built up Kalamazoo College.

It is a good college. It has more than a hundred students—boys and girls—and they know as much about Sophocles as most people can tell you about Charlie Hoyt. They can reel off theses without working. They preach sermons around the country while the preachers are resting.

They are generally learned and dignified young men and their college has the name of a solid, quiet institution whose graduates may be a little slow in running bases, but are pretty good at turning out Latin verses.

It was this reputation that deceived Prof. E. P. Ferry, Doctor of Sciences of Cornell, and Instructor Perry F. Trowbridge. While the professors and the instructor were climbing over fences and stumbling through plowed fields last Saturday night they pondered over this reputation and wondered how it had ever been built.

II.

Mr. Des Autels' Invitation.

Prof. Ferry and Instructor Trowbridge are both young men. They joined the faculty of Kalamazoo College this year. The boys and girls liked them, and they exchanged visits with their pupils.

Saturday afternoon they were invited by Senior William Walter Des Autels of Detroit to sup with him in the "ladies' hall," and they accepted the invitation.

Prof. Ferry, like many other learned men, is absent-minded. On his way down-town he fell in with the professor of mathematics and the two engaged in a discussion of a hard point in geometry, no holds barred. The discussion lasted till after supper time, and Prof. Ferry had to break his engagement.

He was sitting in his room down town with Instructor Trowbridge, and Mr. Des Autels dropped in with one of the girl students to learn why he had not gone to supper. The explanation was satisfactory, and Mr. Des Autels invited the professors to a party to be given by the girls in their hall. The professors accepted, and Mr. Des Autels accompanied them to the "ladies' hall." At the door Des Autels excused himself from his companion, saying that he had several hours of hard study before him and felt he could not afford the time for society's frivolities from his books.

"That's right, William," said Prof. Ferry, "pursue your studies earnestly and you may make a name for yourself."

"Thank you, sir," William replied with a blush. "I shall strive to merit your good opinion. Can you not drop around to my room after the party?"

"We will gladly do so," Prof. Ferry replied, and William Walter Des Autels wended his way across the campus to the little room where his study lamp was dimly burning.

His head was leaned in thought on his breast.

"Poor fellow," said Prof. Trowbridge. "I fear he is studying too hard. Is it a good indication that the ministry is laying such a heavy tax on the bright young minds of our day?"

William Walter Des Autels is preparing for the church.

III.

A Rather Warm Reception.

After the party Prof. Ferry and Instructor Trowbridge walked over to William Walter Des Autels' room.

William Walter arose with a weary sigh from a perusal of Hopkins' Evidences of Christianity and greeted his guests. His face was pale and a frown indicating severe mental toil lay in large pleats on his brow. He invited the professor and instructor to remove their hats and be seated and was uttering the first ripe sentence of an opinion on the origin of evil when a mild yell was heard in the hall.

The door was thrown open and twenty young men disguised with masks or burnt cork burst in.

"Gentlemen! gentlemen!" the professor and the instructor exclaimed, "what is the meaning of this—this incursion?"

"Des! Des!" the incursionists shouted, and they fell upon William Walter Des Autels and bore him to the floor.

"Gentlemen," William Walter cried in accents of fatherly admonition, "remember your duties. Forbear, I beseech, nay, I command you!"

The masked party declined to forbear. They pinned William Walter Des Autels to the floor and thumped his chest. The professor and the instructor were grinning at the scene.

"What is the matter with having some fun with, the professors?" the leader of the rioters shouted in a disguised voice.

This was the signal for an assault on the two learned young men. The professor and the instructor laughed merrily at first; they stopped laughing and struggled; finally they shouted for help when they found themselves bound with cords and blindfolded. Their cries were unheard outside, and the masked party did not heed them.

"What shall we do with them?" the captain asked.

"Off to the dungeon with them," roared the mob, and the professors were led out into the night.

They do not know exactly how far they walked. Their captors led them around and around, over fences, through fields, up hills, and down hills. Scarcely a word was spoken, except by the Captain in giving his commands. When he was lifted over an especially high fence Instructor Trowbridge laughed: "Well, I pity the fellows who have to hoist Des Autels," he said.

William Walter Des Autels is a tall, heavy young man of 26 years.

The boy at Instructor Trowbridge's side laughed. And then it was that the professors knew for the first time that William Walter Des Autels was a conspirator. They had supposed he was suffering with them.

IV.

Abandoned in a Field.

Nothing more was said until the procession paused in a field about a mile from the college. It had been the intention of the mob to tie the captives each to a different side of a rail fence, but this plan was regarded by some of the students as too waggish, and the scheme was abandoned. The teachers were left standing together blindfolded and bound in the middle of the field. When the mob left them one of the boys said:

"Professors, we love you, but we love fun better."

And then they went away.

They were hardly out of sight before their victims were free. Instructor Trowbridge had concealed a pocket knife in the palm of his hand when he was attacked. He cut his bonds in a minute, removed the blindfold, and released his companion.

The two were of half a mind to chase the retreating boys, but a better idea struck them. They tramped back to town and combed the things out of their hair that had lodged in it during the trip. Then they sneaked up to the dormitory. A light was burning in the room of William Walter Des Autels and sounds of merriment issued from within.

William Walter Des Autels was listening to the story of the hazing expedition. The professor and instructor recognized some of the voices. They had recognized one before. They caught a glimpse of a well-known face when a mask fell down; they noted a freshman's countenance through the smutch of burnt cork. They were loading themselve with ammunition.

Prof. Ferry made a noise in the hall, and there was a cry of "Douse the lights!" The professor and the instructor slipped downstairs. Presently a voice was heard from above: "Is anybody down there?"

"I think so," Prof. Ferry replied.

A figure slid down into the light and the victims recognized Charles Ezra Cheney of Wayne. Charles Ezra Cheney also recognized the victims and fled.

That night twenty-one young men tossed restlessly in their beds. Sunday twenty young men with pale faces and mournful eyes crept into chapel. But William Walter Des Autel's face was bright and his eyes glad, and he walked proudly erect as who should say: "Gaze on a victim of brutality."

As yet William Walter was not aware that the professors were "onto him," as it were.

V.

Frightened Into a Confession.

The teachers were indignant at their treatment and laid the matter before President Monson A. Wilcox. Then Prof. Ferry went down town to get a warrant.

The Justice advised him not to take out a warrant, but sent him back to the college with a Deputy Sheriff.

The Deputy Sheriff called in one of the boys who had been recognized. The boy weakened and gave the name of the leader, Orville Milton Bucklin of Kankakee, Ill.

Bucklin was sent for. He confessed and said he would get the other hazers to sign their names to a paper admitting their guilt if criminal prosecution were waived. Prof. Ferry agreed to this and a paper with these signatures was returned:

J. E. Dunham, Texas; Frank Kurtz, Genesee; S. A. Remington, W. R. B. Willcox, Kalamazoo; William Walter Des Autels, Detroit; H. A. Murray, White Pigeon; Jonathan Palmer Jr., Flint; O. M. Bucklin, Kankakee; C. E. Cheney, Wayne; G. A. Fair, Detroit; S. W. Fisk, Almena; D. F. Magill, Flint; J. A. Jensen, Manistee, and Messrs. Perry, McWilliams, King, Ford, Harris, Tredway, and Milham.

The faculty immediately ordered a trial, and one by one the boys were heard. The faculty was still listening to them tonight.

But there is something more than that behind the affair. There are girls at the Kalamazoo College. There are pretty girls there. William Walter Des Autels has been attentive to one of them. Prof. Ferry has not been disagreeable. But—— The faculty deny the story, the boys say they don't believe it, and William Walter Des Autels sits in gloomy seclusion and is not to be seen.

The faculty hardly knows what to do with the case. The senior class consists of only two members—William Walter Des Autels is one of them. Frank Kurtz is another. If they are expelled Kalamazoo College will graduate no class this year.

The probability is that Des Autels will be suspended for good, and that five or six other ringleaders will be sent home for awhile.

"Anyhow," said one of the professors, "we intend to stamp out hazing for good and all."

Dismissal of a Brutal Schoolmaster.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 4.—[Special.]—William M. Cross, Principal of the Lincoln School, was summarily bounced from his position today by the President of the School Board for whipping the son of H. M. Avery, a banker. Cross took a rule and chastised the lad so severely as to cover his body with bruises and cuts and sprained his wrist.

Nothing equals Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and as a spring medicine.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Samuel Jordan, Fannie Singleton	24—19
John Hein, Lena Wamimsky	30—19
Max M. Weil, Milwaukee, Wis., H. Josephson	35—22
Luis Jackson, Augusta Kohn	38—34
Emil W. Naeher, Barrington, Mina Landwer	23—26
John C. McCoy, Clara Cleveland	27—30
Eduard Fink, Emilie Wilke	22—23
Albert Roggenbuck, Augusta Fischer	24—18
William Plachn, Minnie Schleede	29—31
A. Sempf, Barrington, R. Meier, same	25—22
Charles Hersey, Mary L. Buckner	34—29
F. Webb, St. Paul, Minn., Sallie Rogers	24—21
Peter Wetzker, Beata Gulbranson	35—28
Adam Reifenberger, Mathilda Schaas	35—27
Tomas Hess, Annie Lipstein	29—26
Caspar Lincheid, Mary Englert	32—28
Jacob Heiss, Julia Lewis	24—22
Carl O. E. Dahlgren, Sadie M. Gustafson	35—25
W. C. Robinson, Winfield, Kas., Annie H. Martin, Jacksonville, Ill	42—26
Eugene Vogt, Paulina Reisch	24—22
William Miller, Martha A. Haeger	29—19
Harry Stafford, Mary McElwain	30—25
John Johnson, Lydia Haggman	43—37
Charlie Thompson, Minnie Murray	21—18
Charles Newman, Lizzie Cantwell	26—26
John McIntyre, Jennie Ness	42—31
Herman Schultz, Ella Jensen	29—30
Charles A. Rosander, Hilda A. Magnuson	23—24
Marcelli Patyk, Regina Kupa	26—18

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 15 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ARMSTRONG—March 4, Robert H. Armstrong, son of H. J. Armstrong of 229 South Paulina-st., aged 6 months and 19 days.
Funeral notice hereafter.

CRAWFORD—At parents' residence, Crawford, Ill., Monday, March 3, Jessie L., youngest daughter of H. P. and Sarah A. Crawford.
Funeral services Thursday, March 6, 12 m. Will take the 1:30 p. m. Wisconsin Central train to Forest Home Cemetery from Blue Island avenue station.

CLARK—March 4, Sylvester A. Clark of 2022 Portland-av., aged 57 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.

CUNNINGHAM—March 3, 1890, Mrs. Mary Cunningham.
Funeral Wednesday, March 5, 151 Market-st., 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

COBURN—March 2, at the residence of grandparents, Lowell, Mass., Charley E. Coburn, aged 19 years and 4 months.

DALLIBA—At Cincinnati, Monday, March 3, Edwina Jacob, wife of William Swift Dalliba, formerly of Chicago.

DEEGAN—At his residence, 286 Hudson-av., James Deegan, aged 27 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.

GILLMANN—Frederick C. Gillmann, at his residence, 902 North Halsted-st., March 4, aged 34 years, beloved husband of Antonia Gillmann (nee Weerts).
Funeral from the residence of Mr. G. Weerts, La Salle, Ill., Wednesday, March 5, at 2 p. m.

HOFFMEYER—March 2, Pearl, beloved daughter of Ferdinand and Josephine Hoffmeyer, aged 3 years and 5 months.
Funeral Wednesday, March 5, at 2 p. m., from 411 Oak-st.

HAYES—At 3149 Rhodes-av., March 4, infant son of James and Abbie Hayes.
Burial private.

MILLER—Leopold Miller, aged 64 years, beloved husband of Lizzette Miller, at his residence, 1502 Michigan-av.
Funeral Thursday, March 6, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. No flowers.

O'ROURKE—March 3, 1890, at his residence, 211½ West Adams-st., Hugh O'Rourke, native of the Parish of Myshall, County Carlow, Ireland, aged 29 years.
Funeral at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, March 5, by Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway to Calvary Cemetery.

POLETZER—At No. 3655 Prairie-av., Jacob Poletzer, aged 52 years.
Funeral Thursday, at 12:30, by carriages to Union Depot, thence to K. A. M. Cemetery.

RAWSON—March 4, at 53 Boston-av., William Rawson, aged 73 years and 3 days.
Funeral Thursday, March 6, at 1 p. m., at the church corner of Jackson and Peoria-sts.

REED—March 4, at her residence, 277 South Halsted-st., Lora M., wife of Henry Reed, aged 42 years and 8 months.
Funeral service Wednesday at 2:30. Burial at Ottawa, Ill.

STEELE—C. J. Alfred Steele, of typhoid fever, aged 30 years, member of Northern Light Lodge, No. 544, I. O. O. F.
Funeral from the hall of the lodge, corner of Wells-st. and Chicago-av., Thursday, March 6, 12:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

SPIEGEL—March 4, 1890, Marcus Spiegel, only child of Hamlin and Hattie M. Spiegel, aged 7 years and 1 month, of acute pneumonia.
Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. A. TOLTON, THE COLORED Catholic priest, will lecture Wednesday evening at St. Mary's Church, Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court. Delegations from all the adjoining parishes have promised to attend the lecture, so that a large audience will be present on the occasion.

THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS will meet this evening at No. 78 La Salle-st. The questions submitted by President Cooley will be discussed and committees will be appointed.

THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE City Health Department will give a ball in Apollo Hall, Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st., this evening.

MISS ALICE M. GUERNSEY WILL LEAD the Central W. C. T. U. prayer meeting held at headquarters, Room 63½, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday, March 6, at 10 a. m.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICan Club will hold its next regular meeting at Concordia Hall, No. 235 Milwaukee-av., this (Wednesday) evening.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MORAL Educational Society Miss Elizabeth Harrison will deliver her lecture, "The Root of the Temperance Question from the Kindergarten Standpoint," at the Church of the Epiphany, corner Adams-st. and Ashland-av., Thursday evening, March 6, at 7:30 o'clock.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 105 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON... Manager.
THE—LEADING—CHICAGO—THEATER
To-Day's Matinee, 300th Time — BLUE-BEARD JUNIOR. SPECIAL MATINEE.
Matinee Prices, $1, 75c, 50c, 25.
MON., MAR. 10. EXTRA. Sat. Mats. Only.
Monday March 10, will commence an engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH - HELENA MODJESKA.
And an excellent company in the following
The Year's Repertory Dramatic Event
FIRST WEEK.
Monday, Tuesday, and Sat. Matinee — MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday and Thursday — HAMLET.
Friday and Saturday Nights — RICHELIEU.
SECOND WEEK.
Monday, Tuesday and Saturday Nights — MACBETH.
Wednesday Evening and Saturday Mat. — Much Ado About Nothing.
Thursday Night — FOOL'S REVENGE & DONNA DIANA.
Friday Night — HAMLET.
Prices—Parquet and Circle, $2.00; first three rows in Balcony, $2.00; next six rows, $1.50; balance balcony, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c; Gallery, 50c; General Admission, $1.00; Boxes, $16.00 to $9.00.
The Sale Begins Thursday Morning, March 6, at 8:30.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
THE PERFORMANCE RECEIVED WITH THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM EVER KNOWN IN A THEATER.
A SUCCESS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
The Drum Major!
As Presented by the Famous
RUDOLPH ARONSON COMIC OPERA CO.
GENERAL ADMISSION........50 CENTS
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Herbert Ward's Great Lecture
TOMORROW EVENING,
Under the direction of the Chicago Bureau of Popular and Scientific Lectures.
Subject—THE CONGO CANNIBALS OF CENTRAL AFRICA. This will be an exceedingly entertaining and instructive lecture, throwing much light upon the Dark Continent in the revelations of the Stanley Exploring Expedition, in which Mr. Ward was a lieutenant for several years. It will be illustrated by fine stereopticon views from photographs and drawings made by Mr. Ward.
Seats now on sale. Prices—50c, 75c, and $1.
EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
This Afternoon, FIRST AND ONLY TIME HERE IBSEN'S NORA. MISS CAMERON as NORA.
TONIGHT and remainder of week. A Fashionable Event. Mr. Richard Mansfield As the BARON CHEVRIAL in A Parisian Romance.
Monday, March 10—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Monday, March 7—First time in Chicago—THE FRENCHMAN. Mr. Mansfield as Andre.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor—Corner North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Every Night. Matinee Thursday.
The Sparkling Comedienne, CORINNE,
In her great burlesque success,
MONTE CRISTO, JR.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER,
North Clark and Division-sts.
THE PAYMASTER. MATINEE TODAY. EVENING EIGHT.
Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
Next Week—CARLETON OPERA CO.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MATINEE AT 2, NIGHT AT 8, Last two performances of ROBERT MANTELL in the CORSICAN BROTHERS.
TOMORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MATINEE and NIGHT, MANTELL in his greatest success, MONBARS.
Sunday, March 9, CLEVELAND'S MINSTRELS.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
THAT'S WHAT THEY ARE — BEST IN THE WORLD. EVANS & HOEY And their Popular Company in A PARLOR MATCH.
Popular Ladies' Matinee this p. m.
Next Sunday—Roland Reed in the "Woman Hater."

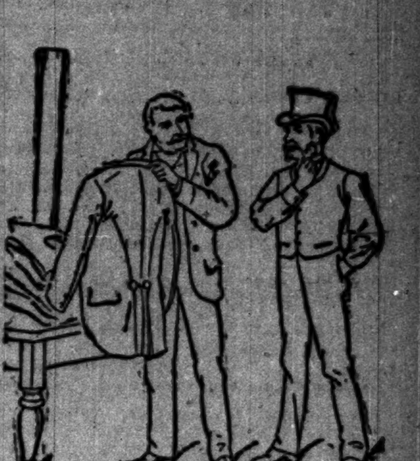
JACOB LITT'S STANDARD Cor. Halsted & Jackson-sts.
Ladies' Matinee Thursday. 10—20—25.
AGNES HERNDON In her great play, "LA BELLE MARIE"
Next Sunday—Edgar Selden in "Will o' the Wisp."

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats 35 and 50 cents.
Every Night. Matinee Today 2 p. m.
WALTER SANFORD in
UNDER THE LASH.
Next Week—Redmond and Barry in Herminie.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Funny 3-Act Musical Comedy,
WE, US & CO.
New Music and New Songs BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Prices........15, 25, 35, and 50c
Next Week—ADA GRAY in EAST LYNNE.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
EDEN MUSEE — Finest Wax Groups and Stereopticons in America. Only Complete Collection of Lincoln Relics. Exclusive Exhibition of the Phonograph or Talking Machine. Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra. Four floors of wonders and delight. Admission to all 50c, children 25c.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
COMEDY.
A Spring Chicken with Henpecked Quadrille.
Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.



Our new Spring Overcoats are ready. Most of them were made by ROGERS, PEET & CO. Their ideas of quality and finish are your sure protection. Satisfaction to the wearers guaranteed.

Yesterday we told you about a few hundred Men's Frock Suits which we are closing out. $12.00 now, were until this week 50 to 75 per cent higher. We talk this way only when we're willing to take a loss. Many responses already from those who have realized the good faith of our sales heretofore.

F. M. ATWOOD,
Clark and Madison Streets, N. W. Corner.

THE AUDITORIUM.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 Last Time
H.M.S. PINAFORE
TONIGHT And Thursday and Friday Evenings
PIRATES OF PENZANCE
Saturday Afternoon and Evening,
THE MIKADO
Produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. DUFF.
Prices, 25c to $1.50. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Commencing Monday Evening, March 10th, One Week of
Grand Italian Opera!
Under the Direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.
REPERTOIRE:
Monday, March 10........L'AFRICAINE
Mme. Nordica, Sig. Tamagno.
Tuesday, March 11........LINDA
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
Wednesday, March 12........OTELLO
Mme. Albani, Sig. Tamagno.
Thursday, March 13........LAKME
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
Friday, March 14........HUGUENOTS
Mme. Albani, Sig. Tamagno.
Saturday Afternoon, March 15........SEMIRAMIDE
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
The Sale of SINGLE TICKETS will begin TOMORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock.
Prices—$1, $2, $2.50, and $3.50.

BATTERY D.
MARCH 4, 5, 6, AND 7.
MASCOUTAH KENNEL CLUB
DOG SHOW.
PROF. PARKER'S
Dog Circus at 3:30 and 8:30 p. m. Daily
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
50c—ADMISSION—50c
25c—CHILDREN—25c
Reserved Seats 25c extra, on sale at Maxwell's, 134 Wabash-av.

HOOLEY'S—A GOLD MINE.
This Week. Saturday Matinee Only.
A GOLD MINE —MR. NAT C. GOODWIN.
His Greatest Success.
Monday Next—Margaret Mather in "Gretchen" and repertoire. Seat Sale Opens Tomorrow.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Positively Last Two Weeks of
THE ANGELUS
And the Entire Collection of
VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.
The exhibition closes on the 15th inst. Hours—Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday, 1 to 10 p. m. Galleries lighted perfectly day and evening.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
The Home Theater of the South Side.
Standing-room only at 8 p. m. The Representative Romantic Actor,
FRANK MAYO in "NORDECK."
Secure seats by Telephone 8127.
Night prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. Matinees, 15, 25, 50c.
Next Week—"Lost in New York."

OLYMPIC—51 South Clark-st.
HYDE'S STAR SPECIALTY CO.
Clipper Quartette, James McAvoy, Sinclair & Favor, Frank Howard, Helene Mora, McIntyre & Heath, Fields & Hanson, Ward & Curran.
THE GREAT COMEDY, "WAY DOWN SOUTH."
Prices only 10, 20, 30—no higher.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

AUDITORIUM RECITAL HALL.
PIANO RECITAL.
ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Thursday Evening........March 6
Saturday Afternoon........March 8
Reserved Seats, $1.00, at Box-Office Auditorium.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
150 Clark-st., near Madison. Beginning Monday, March 3
Lieut. Schwatka's Cliff and Cave Dwellers.
3 New Stage Shows 3

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st. | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark.
BIG INDIAN VILLAGE.
—CHIEFS—SQUAWS—PAPPOOSES—
Other New Curios. 2 New Stage Shows.

GRAND MASS-MEETING
In Madison-st. Hall, opposite McVicker's Theater, Tuesday Evening, March 4th. IN FAVOR OF MORE SILVER MONEY, which will be addressed by the following eminent speakers: Hon. Thomas Fitch, the distinguished orator of the Pacific Coast; Hon. Edward Curtis of the National Silver Committee; Samuel Leavitt of New York. Mayor Cregier will preside. Vice-Presidents—R. W. Dunham, Charles G. Dixon, Jesse Cox, Charles Bary, and others. Front seats reserved for ladies. Free to all.

INSURE WITH
DUCAT, LYON & CO.,
201 LA SALLE-ST.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY........................2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and state.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered	12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.	15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE, Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890.

WHATEVER views may be entertained of Brother Talmage's doctrines or his practices he is at least liberal and keeps himself abreast of the times. In his sermon last Sunday he addressed himself to the question of revision and boldly declared himself not for revision but for substitution. Said the doctor: "I could call the names of twenty living Presbyterian ministers of religion who could make a better creed than John Calvin. The nineteenth century ought not to be called to sit at the feet of the sixteenth." As Brother Talmage is shortly to have a brand-new church it is evident that he wants a brand-new creed to go with it. And no one can blame him.

THE so-called Business-Men's Association of Joliet is getting after Mayor Kelly of that city because he, representing the views of an overwhelming majority of his constituents, says that Joliet favors a water channel whether it brings sewage or not. The Mayor takes the position that Chicago must dispose of its sewage, and cannot do so by turning it into the lake, and that if it did not send it diluted down the canal and the Desplaines Joliet would have a dry river in the summer time and neither drainage nor water power. He wants this city to dilute its sewage more than it has been doing. He is justified in asking that, and when the slothful indifference of Mayor Cregier has been overcome he will get a greater dilution. Mayor Kelly deserves great praise for his sensible position and his intelligent regard for the interests of this city and his own municipality.

AN active business continues at the local banks. Rates are unchanged and firm. New York exchange was dull at 50 to 40 cents discount. Sterling rates advanced sharply, and what prospect there was of gold imports seems to have disappeared. Business is still active at the Chicago Stock Exchange, but prices showed little change yesterday. The New York market rallied and weakened, the result being a slight net gain.—The Chicago wheat market was unusually active and advanced another ⅜ cent with some buying on country orders, but fell back in spite of bad crop news and a good cash demand. Other produce was quiet, with little change in prices. As compared with Monday pork and lard closed unchanged, ribs 2½ cents lower, wheat ⅛ cent higher, corn easier, oats and rye firm, barley steady, and flaxseeds strong.

THE death of Edwin Cowles, proprietor and editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, follows closely upon that of Alfred Cowles, his brother, late business manager of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Under Mr. Cowles' administration the *Leader* has long been a political power in Ohio, and has been managed with great ability. Though a positive man in some of his ideas, and inclined to be aggressive in urging them, as the Catholic Church, for instance, has discovered, he was an honorable opponent and could take blows as well as give them. He was a thoroughly representative man in Western journalism and his death removes a strong and considerable factor in the success of the *Leader*. He was well-known in Chicago, and here as well as in Cleveland and other parts of his own State the news of his death will occasion sincere regret.

BEFORE Chicago gets through her delirium of joy over the World's Fair business she should pay back to Mr. Dana the $10,000 which in a thoughtless moment he gave to the fund in behalf of New York. This would be the neat, graceful, and ungaudy thing on the part of the Windy City.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

This is a most absurd proposition. It is neither law nor equity. On the contrary, it is the plain duty of Mr. Dana to rescue what is left of his ten thousand dollar subscription and turn it over to this city, where he should have sent it in the first place. Were Chicago to do what the *Globe-Democrat* asks it, the next request of that paper would be that this city refund to St. Louis all the money it wasted in paying the expenses of Majah Jones and its other boomers at Washington, and in printing and distributing maps with circles on them, showing that St. Louis was the center of the population, wealth, intellect, and energy of the United States. Chicago will not make good the losses of her competitors. The small amount of money they lost was more than made good by the valuable experience they acquired.

DURING the last few days an additional tax of from eight to ten million dollars a year has been levied on the people of the United States. All that was necessary to raise this large sum was to add 2 cents a pound to the retail price of coffee, of which from four to five hundred million pounds are yearly consumed in this country. This advance is not due to the operations of any syndicate, but is made because the berry costs the importers more than it did. The high price is owing in part to the export duty which Brazil put on when the United States put coffee on the free list. If Congress had had spunk enough to retaliate by reimposing the duty on Brazilian coffee but not on that from other countries which levied no export duty the Brazilians would soon have been brought to terms, many millions which have gone into the treasury of their Government would have remained in this country, and coffee would have been much cheaper than it is. If the Republic of Brazil wants to win the affections of its North American older sister it will take off that odious duty and give this country cheaper coffee.

ONE bill has been introduced in Congress regarding the labor question which surely will not pass, and which may not meet with the approval of the workingmen for whose benefit it is designed. It provides for a United States commission of arbitration, which is to investigate disputes between railway and telegraph companies and their employés and decide on what it thinks is a fair settlement. If the terms of arbitration are refused the findings are to be submitted to the United States Court, and if the Judge approves of them the contending parties must do as they are advised or be punished by the court. The defect of this proposition is that it cannot be made to work equally on both parties. Take the last strike of the telegraph operators. Had there been such a commission then, and had it decided against the company, the court could doubtless have punished the latter had it failed to accept the arbitration. But if the operators had refused to assent to it how could any court have punished an army of men scattered over the entire United States? Or how could it have punished the striking employés on the Missouri Pacific? State and Federal boards of arbitration may do much in the way of advising and pleading, but there seems to be no way in which they can enforce what they may think is for the best. Neither side will be willing to give them the power.

FRYING OUT THE "FAT" OF THE FAIR.

The suggestion that the Exposition which Chicago is to give would be more of a success if Congress were to advance a part of the working capital which will be needed meets with the swift disapproval of Mr. Nixon. This might be expected, for the proposition, while not novel, is not one which has been much discussed, and Mr. Nixon, as the apostle of the commonplace and the unrelenting enemy of original ideas, feels bound to attack it. No party platform has yet indorsed it, no powerful and generous trust has yet given it its approval, therefore Mr. Nixon cannot favor it. Having devoted, rather unprofitably, a good many years of his life to the task of printing a paper suited to the taste of commonplace persons who cannot accept an idea until it is at least a quarter of a century old, he necessarily looks on any new proposition as a dangerous one. It must be rather moldy and mildewed before he can take it in and prove its antiquity by his approval.

It is unfortunate, however, that in denouncing this suggestion regarding Federal aid he should use language which must sound rather oddly to those who fancied that this city purposed giving the Fair not solely for its own pecuniary benefit but in part at least for the glory of the Nation; that it entered upon the Fair project not as a perquisite or a "private snap," but as a trust that honored it. It is the expressed opinion of Mr. Nixon, however, that the city has gotten a "good thing" and that it must make out of it all there is in it without letting any one else have a slice. He looks on the Fair as spoils of war. A National Exposition is not to him a National trust, but a mine to be worked for the exclusive benefit of Chicago. Dropping with ease into the slang of the spoils politician he speaks of the Fair as "fat," and he has fears that this "fat" will be "thrown into the fire," whereas he wishes, like his monopoly friend, Mr. John W. Foster, to "fry it out" for the exclusive benefit of good Chicagoans. Mr. Nixon wishes the "fat" to be on the fire but not in it. Those not familiar with the dialect of professional officeseekers may not understand that "fat," "pork," "meat," "grease," etc., are cant terms for fat jobs, big appropriations, and opportunities for making much money for an insufficient return or for none at all. That seems to be the idea that Mr. Nixon intended to convey.

To Mr. Nixon the Exposition which is to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent, and which is to be a summary and chronicle of the progress of the world in arts, manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, is so much "fat," out of which certain Chicagoans, of whom he is the spokesman, expect to squeeze much richness. This avowal will please Majah Jones and the New York *Times*, but it will mortify and disgust all, East and West, who thought Chicago was after National glory, not private gain. They will be surprised to find that there are persons in this city as provincial and as mean as any of the New York millionaires, thinking like them that the place they live in is the greatest and most important in the world, and looking like them only at the profits and not the honor of an undertaking. But while there are such persons in Chicago there are few of them, and they are not representative citizens. They are looked down on at home and they should not receive notice abroad.

Mr. Nixon is so afraid that THE TRIBUNE will in some way deprive him of his portion of anticipated "fat," over the prospect of which he is licking his chaps, that he wants this paper to discontinue publication at once and irrevocably. The matter will be taken under careful advisement. Mr. Nixon cannot expect an immediate answer to such a demand. It suggests a radical departure in the established policy of THE TRIBUNE. It involves not merely personal interests but the question whether the people of Chicago would look on it with favor. Their disapproval might be so strong as to make it impossible to oblige Mr. Nixon. Therefore, until he hears something further on the subject he will have to worry along with the uncomfortable conviction that THE TRIBUNE will continue to be published at the old stand. It was in business here long before Mr. Nixon immigrated to Chicago to enter on the task of printing an unsuccessful paper, and THE TRIBUNE does not as yet see its way clear to deserting its post, especially at this moment, when it observes these attempts to turn a great public trust into "fat."

IOWA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The returns from the municipal elections in Iowa show that the same causes are at work which last fall astonished both parties and brought about a result which neither anticipated—viz.: the election of the head of the Democratic ticket. The recent municipal elections show strong Democratic gains, and with hardly an exception the large towns of Iowa are now thoroughly Democratic. It is in these towns and in the fourteen anti-prohibition counties that the Iowa Democrats are growing stronger year by year, and there can be no doubt that dissatisfaction with the Prohibitory law is the chief cause of the falling off in the Republican ranks. Wherever the issue is raised in regard to this law in the larger towns the Republicans seem doomed to defeat. In the exceptional cases where the Republicans win victories or increase their strength the result is owing to the fact that some other issue overshadowed prohibition. Yet while the larger towns are turning against the Republicans because of their dissatisfaction with prohibition, it is feared that any modification of the law will provoke another loss of strength in the interior of the State, where prohibition sentiment is strong.

The Iowa Republicans have a troublesome question to solve, but they may be helped by the fact that the Democratic declarations in favor of high license are largely sham and false pretense. The "river towns," which return heavy majorities against prohibition, would not poll any such votes in favor of high license. The Democratic saloonkeepers are well satisfied with the present policy of prohibition on paper and free whisky in fact. The Democratic saloonmen and their adherents and followers vote against prohibition in order that the law may be kept discredited and attempts at its enforcement discouraged, but they have in fact no fault to find with prohibition so long as it remains a dead letter. Under nominal prohibition the Democratic saloonkeepers in the large towns are not subject to repressive taxation or strict regulation of any kind. If a stringent license law should be provided which would close two-thirds of the saloons in the river counties and drive their keepers out of business, while subjecting the few remaining dramshops to repressive regulation, it is certain that the saloonmen would demand relief from the Democratic party. If that party should subject them to such a law they would turn and rend it and make its success short-lived. If the Republicans should adopt such a law the Democratic saloonkeepers would demand of their party that it repeal the act or make its enforcement impossible; but the Democrats could do neither if a properly framed high-license law should be once enacted. Attempts to rebel against or nullify high-license laws are quickly snuffed out. Taxpayers are soon made practically unanimous in support of such a law, and drinkers will not coöperate in a conspiracy with saloonkeepers against it. The enactment of a high-license law in Iowa would win back dissatisfied Republicans, and its enforcement would certainly provoke a revolt of the free-whisky element in the Democratic party. Meantime, in all parts of the State where the Prohibitionists are in the majority and able to enforce the prohibitory act it could be maintained in undiminished rigor. Such a change of policy would secure the greatest possible restriction of the liquor traffic in all parts of the State, and for that and other reasons a system which would give the river counties rigid high license would be contemporaneous with a great falling off in the Democratic vote.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION.

An army of Republicans, young and stalwart, the active working force of the party, has invaded Tennessee. From all over the North, the East, and the West they have poured into Nashville, not in the manner of the Republicans of 1862, with guns and cannons, the blare of trumpets and throbbing of war drums, but under the same old flag and to the rhythm of the same old tunes, full of patriotism and of the resolution to advance the Republican propaganda. Time was when Nashville was full of Republicans, but they left when their duty was done, and since the day of evacuation Democratic Tennessee has not had such an opportunity as is now offered her to welcome and entertain stalwart Republicans. The mountains of East Tennessee swarm with Republicans. There are many of them in Nashville also. But without respect to party Nashville has risen to the occasion and extended a hearty welcome to the delegates of the National League of Republican Clubs as the guests of the city. Even the Memphis *Appeal*, published in the district which is regularly carried by Democratic fraud and crimes against the ballot-box, is forced to concede that this is a free country and there is no law against invasion of this kind.

It was a happy thought to hold the annual convention of the league in the South, and it will have good results. It will encourage the Republicans of Tennessee to renewed exertion and will arouse fresh enthusiasm all over the mountain districts. It will demonstrate to the Southern people that the Republicans are not as black as they have been painted and that they are not actuated by the sole object of invading Southern rights and destroying Southern institutions. It would have been still better could the league have gone still further into the heart of the South and carried comfort to the ranks of the down-trodden and disfranchised Republicans of the cotton States. This approach, however, must be made gradually. It is doubtful whether the annual convention of the league could have been held in a State like Mississippi, for instance, where Republicans are not allowed to vote sufficiently to elect candidates, or whether any practical results would have followed its sessions in any other of the cotton States. But Tennessee is a State to be fought for. Its eastern section was loyal to the Union through the war and it is now loyal to the National Union Republican party. When its Republicans have been taken into the league, and are thoroughly organized, and have the benefit of National help and control, they will make themselves felt all over the State and compel honest elections in the western fraud districts. Tennessee redeemed, the Republicans will have a vantage ground for invasion of the Solid South. It may be slow work, but the day will come when the truth will prevail. Fraud and outrage, the tissue-paper ballot, and the Winchester rifle will not always conquer.

The sentiments of Republicanism, the enthusiasm, the patriotism, and the music of Republicans will ring all over the State of Tennessee during the next two or three days. It will rouse the Tennessee Republicans to action, and by the time another Presidential election comes around they will have a more solid and compact organization than ever before. The Republican League is doing a good work. Its influences will go further South. It is the advance herald of the party proclaiming the good time coming when the "Battle Cry of Freedom" may be heard over in Kemper County and a Republican may be allowed to vote even in Plaquemine.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS TAXABLE.

The United States Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision against the Wisconsin Central railroad and involving the validity of taxes levied in Wisconsin on lands belonging to that company but not yet patented to it by the Government. The suit was brought against the company by a county in Wisconsin (Price), and the decision turned on the question whether the lands were subject to taxation before a patent had been issued by the United States but after a grant had actually been made. The Supreme Court holds that where land is alienated from the United States it becomes subject to taxation, and that therefore the land within the placed limits of a railroad grant is subject to taxation. Such land no longer belongs to the United States, but is the property of the railroad company, although the patent, which is a mere certificate, may not yet be issued. Lands within the indemnity belts, however, are declared not subject to taxation, since they are not alienated from the United States until selections are made and approved. Until that is done they cannot be taxed.

In the case of individuals acquiring land from the United States under the Homestead or Preëmption act local authorities in States or Territories usually list land for taxation as soon as the Register's certificate and Receiver's receipt are issued, although the practice is to tax only on the value of the improvements and not the land until the patents are granted. The land is not actually alienated from the United States until payment is made or the term of residence completed, and the railroads have claimed they were in the same situation as the homestead settler, and not liable to taxation on their lands until patents were issued by the United States. Obviously, however, where a railroad has completed its line and holds a grant for a certain number of acres in a prescribed territory, with a provision that shortages may be made up by selections elsewhere, the land within "the limits of the placed grant" belongs to the company, and it should pay taxes on it irrespective of the fact that a patent is not yet obtained.

By delaying applications for patents a number of the land-grant railroads have held their lands without paying taxes, but under this decision of the Supreme Court they will have inducements to take out their patents and throw their holdings open to sale and settlement as soon as possible. Assessors and tax-gatherers who are interested in the growth and development of their respective localities will not forget these facts when they list unpatented railroad lands for taxation. As long as it cost the railroads nothing they could keep lands out of the market and hold them for speculative purposes; but now that they must pay taxes on their granted lands whether so withheld or not they will be apt to open all their tracts for settlement and make terms which will attract settlers. The Supreme Court decision will be a benefit in all sections where valuable lands have been held by railroad companies unpatented.

PUTTING ALL THEIR EGGS IN ONE BASKET

Many of the Democratic papers and politicians of this State, noticing only the fact that Gen. Palmer ran ahead of Cleveland in 1888, and without making close inquiry into the reasons therefor, or whether those reasons will hold good again, have been insisting that their party must make Palmer the special feature of the fall campaign. They wish the State Convention to nominate him for the Senatorship, and thus to make their fight on National rather than local issues. This plan has, as might be expected, the hearty and unfaltering support of Gen. Palmer. It strikes him as very good politics.

So strongly has this scheme commended itself to some of the Democratic organs that they say it must and shall be carried out, and are beginning to denounce as traitors those who question its expediency. Thus the Springfield *State Register* speaks inferentially of such Democrats as Col. Morrison, Lambert Tree, and John C. Black as—

> A few selfish, would-be leaders in the State who are opposed to the convention plan of selecting a candidate for Senator, skulkers unwilling to bear their share of the labor and expense that a thorough canvass of the State will involve, but standing ready to appropriate to their own use and behoof the fruits of victory that, if won, must be won by others.

This is strong language to use regarding these veteran and unfaltering Democrats who have never trained with other organizations. It would not have been so emphatic but for the fact that the *Register* had other fish to fry than merely capturing the Legislature for its party. It is so urgent that the State Convention should nominate Palmer, in order that he may be gotten out of the way of Mr. Springer, whose seat in the House he might otherwise contest, and also in order that certain ancient hates which have Col. Morrison as their object may be gratified.

At the outset the senior Democratic organ of this city was full of faith in the availability of Gen. Palmer, but it is beginning to change it tune. Either it has learned that this great friendship for him is partly due to the fact that it gives a good opportunity to pay off some old grudges, or it has come to have doubts whether his availability is as great as it once thought. Whatever the reason, it has changed its mind as to the wisdom of the Democrats putting all their eggs in one basket or betting all their money on one spavined horse. It seems to think its party may have more chances of victory if the question presented to the people this fall is Democracy versus Republicanism rather than merely Palmer versus Republicanism. Therefore it said last week:

> The *Times* recognizes fully the signal ability and the present Democracy of John M. Palmer. He is fit to stand by Cæsar and give direction, but he is not the only Illinois Democrat of character and conspicuity who may fittingly aspire to the United States Senatorship. Would it be wise to drive all others from the field and leave to him alone the task of carrying the Democracy of Illinois to success? Shall the Democracy be guilty of the folly of declaring in convention that he shall be the only candidate? The Senatorship is, unhappily, not yet at the bestowal of the party.

There is common sense in this way of talking. Were the Republicans to make a personal campaign on a Senatorial candidate it might be wise for the Democrats to imitate them, but that party will make no such blunder. Its contest will be one of principles, not men, and to be successfully met it must be met after a similar fashion.

It may be the senior organ has gone a little deeper into the canvass of 1888 than some of its contemporaries. It may have learned that the seeming strength of Gen. Palmer was due to causes which were false and evanescent. It may have discovered that the Pinkerton issue is a dead one now, and would have cut no figure in the Gubernatorial campaign if the day of voting had been put off to December, so that the voters might have had more opportunity to learn of Fifer's exposure of Palmer's false pretenses on that point. It may have learned that his popularity with certain classes has died away, for they have discovered that the promises he made them two years ago were such that he could not have kept them had he wished to do so. In 1872 nearly all the voters in Illinois knew Palmer. By 1888 a new generation had come on the stage which was unfamiliar with his chameleon characteristics. Hence his larger vote that year. But since then there has been a process of popular education going on, and those who knew not Joseph two years ago know him now and will not vote for him again.

The signs are that there will be a lively time when the Democratic State Convention meets. Which faction—Palmer or the old Democratic war-horses—will come out ahead it is too early to predict, or guess. All that it is safe to say is that if the former wins, and the leaders of other days are notified that they are retired from active duty and put on the invalid list, the Republicans will have a much easier time of it than would be the case if they had to fight a party, and not a most vulnerable man.

THE SENATE'S SECRET SESSIONS.

A committee of the Senate is engaged in an investigation of the leaks through which the proceedings of its secret sessions escape. It has summoned newspaper correspondents before it and gravely questioned them to discover how they obtain the proceedings of the Star Chamber, but the correspondents resolutely and properly refuse to tell. They have even been routed out of their room, between which and the Senate Chamber there is a four-foot wall, upon the suspicion of some of the Senators that their proceedings were penetrative enough to go through that thickness of partition, but still the secrets leak and the correspondents refuse to disclose the leaking places. And yet this may be a wise precaution, for, if the proceedings can go through a four-foot wall, as some of the Senators think, one source of leakage at least is cut off. One of our contemporaries suggests other precautions, such as the erection of a high board fence around the Capitol Building, spiked on top, and a deep, dark, dreadful moat, the correspondents being thrown outside the fence whenever the Senate goes into executive session. It is also suggested that a law shall be passed forbidding Senators to talk with correspondents or that correspondents shall be required to chop their ears off before approaching the Capitol.

While this committee is gravely investigating a business which is none of its business, as the correspondents are not violating any law and the proprietors of the papers are not violating any law either, since they have the right to print what they please, if it be proper under the law, the Senate knows where the leak is and knows it cannot stop it, so the investigation will be a farce. The Senate knows that the Senators themselves are the only leaky vessels on the premises, and that correspondents obtain their information from Senators who are desirous that the information, being public in its nature, shall go before the public. Those Senators who supply this information are not going to confess, because they do not believe in secret deliberations on public affairs, nor are the correspondents going to tell who furnishes the information.

It is remarkable that with their knowledge of public sentiment in this matter of secret sessions Senators do not realize that the surest plan to do away with the leakage of secrets is to do away with the secrets themselves. Where publicity does not affect the public welfare there is no good reason for secrecy, and it is only in rare and grave cases that such reasons occur. At such times no one would complain of secrecy, but at all other times the people want to know what Senators are doing, and as they want to know the newspapers are obliged to tell them. There is no way to prevent Senators from telling, correspondents from writing, or newspapers from printing the secrets. The sensible plan would be to have no secrets—except, as we have said, in the few cases where it would lead to dangerous complications.

THE DEMANDS OF THE CARPENTERS.

The union carpenters have given the contractors notice that after the 7th of next month they shall want the eight-hour day and 40 cents an hour. Doubtless they will not insist on just those terms. They are ready to arbitrate and will abate somewhat of their demands, but they will stand firm by the determination to get a good increase. The contractors are not inclined to yield, for the natural reason that they have jobs on hand which they have taken at figures based on the old rates. If they concede all or most of what the men ask they will find themselves heavy losers. One of them, who has on hand work which will take him till July and who carries 200 men on his pay-roll, says that the advance will cost him, if he grants it, over $11,000. He has either to pocket that loss or to refuse to comply with the demands of the men, which would be followed by a strike, and then throw up his jobs, which he can do with safety under the strike clause in the new form of contracts.

It is quite likely that if the men had spoken out in January, before the contractors had committed themselves to any extent, they might have gotten both the eight-hour day and some increase in the hour wages. The fact that they did not do so is what irritates the employers most of all. The mildness of the winter and the probabilities of an early season led to their making arrangements for their work sooner than usual, and now they find themselves confronted with a strike or a heavy loss. The probabilities are that most of them will choose the strike horn of the dilemma.

If the carpenters will tone down their demand so that it will not cover work already contracted for there will probably not be much difficulty about reaching an agreement. If they will not do that and a strike follows there will be such a rush of carpenters to this city as there was when rebuilding began after the fire. They will pour in from every country village, tempted by the present wages, which are higher than country carpenters are now getting. It is harder for the Carpenters' Union to carry a strike to a successful close than for almost any other trade organization, because more men are handling the saw and the plane than the tools of any other trade.

A more unfortunate time for a strike could not be selected. It would bring disaster to the strikers and the business interests of the city. The fact that the World's Fair is to be held here has set thousands of real-estate owners to thinking of improving their property. If they see disturbances in the labor market they will change their minds and decide to wait for a year. This will lessen the amount of work to be done at the time when there is the most need of it, for mechanics are already beginning to flock to Chicago, expecting the Fair will directly and indirectly create a lively demand for their services.

SOUTHERN SUPPRESSION OF VOTES.

The junior Democratic organ in this city, tagging along behind Senator Pasco, denies that there is any suppression of the colored vote in the South, and asserts that voters in proportionately equal numbers stay away from the polls, both at the North and the South, through simple lack of interest.

> The sections are not much unlike in their regard for the ballot. In both there are thousands of stay-at-homes as well as unfailing voters. It is quite as just to infer "suppression" in one case as the other. The short vote of both North and South is doubtless due to the same cause. The full vote is not cast in the North because a great many voters do not think it worth while to go to the polls, and it is not cast in the South for the same reason.

The inaccuracy of this assumption will become apparent when a comparison is made of the number of votes cast in each State with the total population. Taking the United States as a whole there were on the average in 1880 5.3 persons—men, women, and children—for every vote that was cast. The following table shows how widely the Southern States departed from that average:

State.	No. persons to voter.	State.	No. persons to voter.
Georgia	9.9	Minnesota	5.2
Louisiana	9.6	Nebraska	5.2
Mississippi	9.6	Iowa	5.0
Alabama	8.3	Illinois	4.9
Arkansas	7.6	Kansas	4.9
Virginia	7.1	Pennsylvania	4.9
Texas	6.6	New York	4.6
Tennessee	6.4	Michigan	4.6
Kentucky	6.2	Indiana	4.6
North Carolina	5.7	Ohio	4.4

One may ask with reason why the percentage of voters to the total population should be the smallest in the Gulf States, where intimidation is universal; should increase in the border States, where bulldozing is limited to certain sections; and should reach its highest point in the Northern States, where bulldozing is unknown. It may be said in attempted reply that there are more male adults in proportion to total population in the Northern than the Southern States. This is so owing to the large foreign immigration a majority of which is composed of adults, many of them not yet naturalized. Males over 21 constitute a little over 20 per cent of the total population of Southern and 26 per cent of that of Northern States. This, however, modifies but slightly the figures given above and still leaves it for Southern bulldozers and their defenders to explain why there should be twice as many persons to a voter in Georgia as in Illinois.

THE "SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR" ACT.

One of the most meritorious laws passed at the last session of the Legislature was what is known as the Short Cause Calendar act. It provides that one day shall be set apart weekly in each court for the hearing of cases which will not take over an hour. It has now been in successful operation in this county since last fall. Some of the Judges were at first inclined to look on it with disfavor because it was an innovation, but they have all been converted. It has worked admirably. It has cleared the dockets of over 2,000 cases, most of which would have been still unheard. It has made it possible to begin and end a suit within two months instead of two years. It has been found possible to secure in some instances that "speedy justice" which the Constitution promises, but which the laws have not given.

There are those, however, with whom the law is unpopular. It is breaking up the custom of debtors who have no defense, refusing to pay, and forcing the creditor to sue, serenely confident that the case will be hung up in the courts for from one to two years. Nor is it looked on with a friendly eye by all the lawyers, for there are members of that profession who dislike anything that expedites suits and simplifies proceedings. They think the "law's delays" are the best part of the law, and that anything which strikes at them is unconstitutional. The greater the number of courts a litigant has to pass through, in each of which he has to pay a heavy toll, the more complicated the practice, and the more frequent and protracted the delays the better pleased is the lawyer, and the more fervent his admiration for the law.

Therefore it is not surprising that a question has been raised as to the constitutionality of the Short Cause law, which will come up for consideration at the present term of the Supreme Court. The reasons assigned why it should be upset are so flimsy and technical that it is not worth while to state them. The law requires nothing to be done which the Judges could not have ordered done before its passage. It deprives no litigant of his rights. It simply sets aside one day in the week for the benefit of a certain class of suitors, and leaves five days to the others. But above and beyond all else it has worked well. It has been a means of expediting justice. It has enabled men to obtain their rights. When the Supreme Court sees that such is the case, and that it has helped many and hurt none, it will hesitate long before declaring it unconstitutional to please debtors who do not want to pay and lawyers who find in them their best customers. The law has done too much good to be blotted from the statute books.

AND Missouri's Treasurer, too! The misdoings of these Democratic State officials are becoming monotonous.

IT strikes the irreverent worldling as a remarkable coincidence that the revision of church creeds and the bursting of so many dams should take place simultaneously.

MANY an old Tennesseean that has never been outside of Nashville has learned to his astonishment this week that Northern Republicans are well-behaved, gentlemanly, civilized persons and much handsomer as a rule than even Andrew Jackson was.

LEADERS of public opinion in New York are warmly encouraging George Francis Train in his trip round the world, but with one accord they advise him to travel leisurely and rest himself thoroughly when he gets about half-way around.

IT is no wonder Pullman stock went up two or three points yesterday. Everybody knows that the suburban trains after next Sunday will haul more sleepers than ever before.

The Duke of Orleans is thus described by one who saw him at the trial: "The ladies thought him charming; the few Republicans near me said that he struck them as a brainless masher. If dressed as a girl though he is 21, he would have looked girlish and pretty, with a fine figure. But, as a man, he struck me unfavorably. There is a great narrowness of mind and hardness of temperament betrayed in the countenance. The complexion is fresh, the features are neatly cut, a little like Queen Victoria's on her early coins, but the jaw is set and the triangular small eyes are sunk close together, furtive, and have no message to the world from such soul as there is behind them."

CHARLESTON, S. C., is rebuilt and is once more a charming city, but her commerce has vanished, her business is at a standstill, and the bustling world seems to have given the go-by to the old seaport. Such is the assertion of a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. What is the reason of this? Is it a number of well-selected funerals or an influx of Northern enterprise she needs? Or is it both?

A MAN may win success in public life by persistent hand shaking who is no great shakes otherwise.

THE hotels at Atlantic City, N. J., are already filling up with guests. Why these persons have gone there at this unheard-of season it is hard to imagine unless they are moved by an ambition to spend a few weeks at the seaside in advance of the New Jersey mosquito.

THE Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, while speaking intelligently of Chicago's activity and resources, is a long way behind the times in its estimate of this city's population. It says Chicago is "neck and neck with Brooklyn" in the race for third place, and that "it cannot be questioned" that it has now a population of "at least 800,000." From what sources did the *Times* derive these remarkable facts?

EVEN Chicago's burglars of the first class wear high silk hats when attending to business. Something turns up every day to show how signally Willie Waldorf Astor has failed to understand the metropolitan greatness of Chicago.

IN A MINOR KEY.

After Which He Probably Resumed.

"Miss Kajones," began the youth in a faltering voice, "I——"

He had risen to his feet, but he looked nervously about the cozy front parlor, suddenly paused, and sat down again.

With a casual and apparently unconscious motion of her superb hand and arm the young woman drew down the blind.

"What were you about to say, Mr. Hankinson?" she inquired.

Does Literature Pay?

"I don't know how it may be with Howells, or James, or any of those fellows that write sketches and call them novels, but my experience is that a man who understands his profession thoroughly can make literature pay as well as anything else."

And the gifted author of "Bloody-Nosed Jake; or, The Howling Terror of Murderers' Gulch," bowed the reporter out, sat down at his desk again, and tied another tangle in the plot of the story he was grinding out.

Unable to Come to an Understanding.

Footpad (presenting pistol)—"Fork over your rhino, and be quick about it!"

Near-Sighted Bostonian—"Beg pardon?"

(Sternly) "No monkeying! Unlimber! Produce the scads!"

"Pardon me, but I do not exactly apprehend the drift of your——"

"Cheese your patter! Don't you see I've got the drop? Unload your boodle!"

"I am totally at a loss, my dear sir, to perceive the relevancy of your observations or to——"

"Clap a stopper on your gab and whack up, or I'll let 'er speak! Turn out your bundle quick! Get a squirm on you!"

"Is there any peculiarity in the external seeming of my apparel or demeanor, sir, that impels you, a total stranger, to——"

"Once more, you dash-bedashed bloke, will you uncork that swag?"

(Hopelessly bewildered) "My friend, I confess my utter inability to gather any coherent idea from the fragmentary observations you have imparted. There is something radically irreconcilable and incapable of correlation in the vocabularies with which we endeavor to make the reciprocal or correspondential interchange of our ideas intelligible. You will pardon me if I suggest that synchronization of purpose is equally indispensable with homogeneity of cerebral impression, as well as parallelism of idiom and——"

[But the highwayman had fled in dismay.]

PERSONALS.

Ex-Gov. English, who died Sunday, is said to have been the richest man in Connecticut. His estate is estimated at $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Princess Beatrice has been photographed as Mary, Queen of Scots, to whom she bears about as much resemblance as a hat does to a butterfly.

King Humbert of Italy has adopted the hot-water cure for dyspepsia. Most European royalties feel inclined to avoid hot water as much as possible.

John Ruskin spent much time in advertising the painter, Millais. In return for this priceless service Millais married Ruskin's divorced wife and is now a millionaire, living in princely style.

Duc de Montpensier left $40,000,000, to be divided between his wife and his son and daughter. It is said, however, that the Duchess intends to go into a convent and leave the whole fortune to be enjoyed by the two children.

Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane is likely to succeed Sir James Drummond as Black Rod, an ornamental office in the gift of Queen Victoria, paying $10,000 a year, with a fine residence. Sir Spencer has been in the royal household for thirty-seven years.

Secretary Blaine is said to find considerable trouble in selecting a man for the place of Solicitor for the Department of State, made vacant by the death of his son Walker. It is a difficult place to fill and the Secretary wants to get just the right man.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere," is now high priestess of a sort of Toynebee Hall in Gordon square, London, where the new religion outlined in her famous novel is taught. Dr. Martineau and Stopford Brooke are among her prominent allies in the movement.

The Rev. Alexander Van Wart, the only surviving son of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Maj. André, died last Friday in Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y. He was the youngest of five children and was born Sept. 28, 1799, at Mount Pleasant, N. Y., on a farm which was purchased from the proceeds of the sale of the property conferred upon his father by the State in consideration of the valuable services which he had rendered the country.

Mrs. Davis, widow of the late so-called President of the Southern Confederacy, since her husband's death subscribes herself "V. Jefferson Davis." And the Southern editors have their ears to the ground intently listening for the howl which they expect to arise from the "Northern fanatics."

Speaker Reed, the presiding officer, is a much more genial and approachable personage than was Mr. Reed when occupying a seat on the floor. There is hardly any personal hostility, even on the Democratic side, toward him, though a score or more alert wits among the minority are at all times ready to lock horns with him on parliamentary questions and denounce his rulings.

Ex-Congressman Wilson of North Carolina says: "The movement of colored people from the Atlantic toward the Gulf has been marked since September. So far about 20,000 have left North Carolina, but from South Carolina and Georgia only about 5,000 have emigrated. If the proportion is kept up for the remaining six months of the year North Carolina will lose 40,000 of her population, and the other two States not quite 11,000."

CURRENT NOTES.

When a man is up in the arts of knavery he isn't upright.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Men who jump at conclusions usually go limping back to the starting point.—*Detroit Tribune.*

There is such a thing as being so aggressively good that you make beneficiaries uncomfortable.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

In order to properly observe the requirements of the Lenten season some liars tell nothing but fish stories.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Mrs. Bilkins—"In what part of the church is the nave?" Bilkins—"The knave is generally to be found in one of the front pews."—*Yonkers Blade.*

A farm journal advises: "Save the nicest eggs for incubation." This is valuable advice. Any old back-number egg is good enough for the barn-storming "Hamlet" combination.—*Norristown Herald.*

American Heiress—"Gracious! My hair is coming down. Won't you please push that bunch back into its place and hold it while I fasten it?" Count de la Fayette Mont Morency—"Certainmong, mees. Dair, eet ees fineesh. Next."—*New York Weekly.*

Mrs. O'Blaherty—"Oi dunno pfwat will become of my Tammy. He is gittin' too big to be a messenger boy any more, an' he has been wid 'em that long it's not faster than a snail can he walk at all, at all." Mrs. Groarty—"An' sure, pfwy don't yez git um on the poilsce foorce?"—*Terre Haute Express.*

Jack Ripley (feeling in all his pockets)—"Strange where the deuce it went to! I can't seem to——" Haberdasher—"Lose anything, sir?" Jack Ripley—"Well, I wanted you to see that all-wool undergarment you sold me two weeks ago—but I guess it must have slipped through a hole in my vest."—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

Miss Emory Hugh (at the glove counter)—"See here, young woman, you have willfully cheated me. You marked these gloves fives, but when I got home I found they were two sizes larger. There!" Salesgirl—"But, madam, they fitted you to perfec——" Miss Emory Hugh (severely)—"What has that got to do with it?"—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

LITTLE FLINGS.

Washington *Post:* Thanks to Silcott, it will not be so hard for Congressmen to observe Lent this year.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* It was a great oversight that Tom Reed was not put on one of the new postage stamps.

Boston *Globe:* The rumor that Senator Blair is an editor is officially denied. He is only a statesman—nothing more.

Kansas City *Journal:* Editor Jones of St. Louis has leaped into prominence in the political circus, but it is as the clown, not as the ring-master.

Bloomington *Eye:* If the person who put it into St. Louis' head to try for the World's Fair can be found he ought to be prosecuted for disturbing the peace of that city.

Denver *Times:* Senator Vest's friends of late have felt some fears as to his reëlection. But he has completely restored their confidence. He has just won a jackpot of $150.

Washington *Critic:* A cyclone destroyed the Town of Carthage, Miss., last Thursday. It was in its way quite as destructive as an election sometimes proves to be in that region.

New York *Sun:* Red Top grew just $100,000 in three years. To paraphrase the words of another poet of the Clevelandic era, Chief Justice Fuller, "the White House is opportunity."

Denver *Republican:* In the sale of Oakview for $140,000, for which property he paid $30,000, Grover Cleveland has shown that during his four years in the White-House he proved himself a fair real-estate dealer.

Hutchinson (Kas.) *News:* The impression is gaining ground that it was not, after all, a New-Yorker who welcomed Columbus when he first landed at Castle Garden. The New-Yorkers must have been out of town to avoid taxes.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Astonished Stranger to New-Yorker—"Why are you pulling your whiskers out by the roots?" New-Yorker—"No dodgasted, measly Chicago paper shall hint that the wind is blowing through my whiskers."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mr. Hyllested's pianoforte recital, which was postponed on account of his sudden illness, took place last evening at Kimball Hall. Quite a large audience was in attendance, and frequently manifested its approval. Mr. Hyllested has just returned from a concert tour in the East and consequently played with more than his usual spirit. His program included the Beethoven Sonata Appassionata, a Bach bourrée and gavotte, Handel's well-known "Harmonious Blacksmith," Mendelssohn's Spinning Song, the Schumann "Etudes Symphoniques," five selections from Chopin and two from Liszt, the last named being represented by his Ricordanza and Second Rhapsodie. The Bach numbers were played with especially fine shading, its appropriateness being at once evident to the listener. In the "Etudes Symphoniques" and the Liszt selections the player displayed his brilliant executive powers to good advantage.

***

Mr. Ludwig Marum gave a violin recital last evening at Kinsley's before an audience of excellent size, and which included many of the most prominent musicians of the city. The program included Handel's sonata in A major; Spohr's concerto No. 11; Wilhelmj's transcription of Walther's "Preislied" from "The Meistersinger"; Joachim's transcription of Brahms' "Hungarian Dances"; a Romanze by Bruch and Beethoven's Romanze in F, all violin selections with piano accompaniment, played by Mr. Marum, and a couple of vocal solos by Mr. Johann Wass. Mr. Marum appears to have improved in the style and finish of his interpretations, as also in technical facility, since his former concert, and most of his playing was of a high order of excellence. An occasional impurity of tone was noticeable in one or two intrinsic passages, but as a rule his intonation was clean and accurate. Mr. Carl Wolfsohn presided at the piano, supporting the violinist in excellent style. Mr. Wass sang his arias in the conventional German manner. His style is not always wholly agreeable, but he sings with much spirit and has a good degree of interpretative power.

Miss Florence M. Booth gives a musical and literary soirée at the Hotel Richelieu this evening, assisted by Miss Fanny Aiken, Mrs. Clara Murray, Mr. Emil Liebling, pianist; M. Goners, Sig. S. Tomaso, Mr. W. M. Simmons, and the Imperial Quartet.

Natural Affinities.

Jackson (Miss.) *Commonwealth:* The triumph of Chicago in securing the Columbus Exposition is one at which the South should rejoice in common with the West. The two sections have such community of interests that what benefits the one cannot be prejudicial to the other. In favoring the Lake City as the site of the World's Fair this journal ran counter to the sentiment of a large class of our people who, with much show of right, believed that city to have been uniformly unfriendly to the South. It is to be hoped that the result of the great international gathering will be such as to remove all prejudices of that character and to prove the metropolis of the West to be as National in sentiment and feeling as she is marvelous in growth and enterprise.

The Senate Can't Afford It.

Kansas City *Star:* The United States Senate of today is vulnerable at too many points to conduct a successful fight. The best advice it can take whenever it thinks of antagonizing the newspapers or attacking the newspaper correspondents is that which *Punch* gave to young men about to marry—"Don't!"

Uncle Sam Should Pay His Share.

Kansas City *Star:* Everybody agrees that it is not to be a Chicago Fair but a World's Fair under the sanction of the United States. Now your Uncle Sam is rich enough to pay his share and see that the thing is done handsomely. If he could furnish $1,500,000 in 1876 he can provide more now. There is more of him.

EDINBURG'S BIG BRIDGE.

OPENING OF THE BIG STRUCTURE OVER THE RIVER FORTH.

The Prince of Wales Present at the Formalities and the Occasion Turned Into a Holiday—Further Arguments in the House of Commons Concerning the Action on the Parnell Commission Report—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, March 4.—The newly-constructed great railway bridge over the River Forth at Edinburg was opened today by the Prince of Wales with great ceremony. Many eminent engineers and railway directors were present. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed the ceremony. The day was observed as a holiday in Edinburg in honor of the occasion.

THE NEW FORTH BRIDGE.

Baronetcies have been conferred upon Mr. Thompson, the Chairman of the Forth Bridge company, and Sir John Fowler, Mr. Baker, the engineer of the bridge, and Mr. Arrol, the contractor, have been knighted.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Non-Fruitless Discussion Over the Parnell Commission Report.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Charles William Mills, member for Kent, questioned Mr. Smith, the Government leader in the House, as to whether the British delegate to the Berlin Labor Conference would be empowered to discuss the subject of the limitation of working hours in mines.

Mr. Smith declined to answer the question. He said that the reply of the Government to the invitation to take part in the conference would be laid upon the table in the House as soon as it was given to Germany.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. John O'Connor, member for South Tipperary, Mr. Smith said that if a general demand arose for the publication of the evidence given before the Parnell Commission it would have to be reprinted. This would consume much time and be expensive, as the type from which it had been printed had been distributed.

Mr. Frank Lockwood (home-ruler), member for York, represented the debate on Mr. Gladstone's amendment to Mr. Smith's motion that the house adopt the report of the Parnell Commission. He said he supported the amendment because it was absolutely and literally true.

The Rt.-Hon. Henry Matthews, Home Secretary, contended that the amendment was only part of the truth stated with passionate and inflammatory adjectives. The Government simply proposed to record the findings both for and against the Parnellites, declining to accept the course of giving the go-by to all the findings against the Parnellites in order simply to express a condemnation in which all shared of the falsity and foul origin of the charges which had been disproved. (Cheers.) There was nothing against the character of the tribunal to justify a refusal to enter the report in the journals of the House, as it was admitted that the commission had shown zeal and industry and honor and good faith. The report established the truth of the assertion made by Mr. Gladstone in 1882 that crime with fatal persistence dogged the footsteps of the league. He accused Mr. Gladstone of laying down the dangerous and disastrous doctrine that the land act of 1881 had been passed on account of the agitation of the league, just as he had declared in Midlothian that the Clerkenwell explosion and the shooting of a policeman at Manchester had brought the disestablishment of the Irish Church within the range of practical politics.

T. Harrington (Nationalist) reminded Mr. Matthews of his former close association with Pigott and the South of Ireland Fenians when he was stanchly supported by Patrick Ford. Mr. Harrington declared that in the eight years during which he had been connected with the league not a word had been forth that would encourage even boycotting. In support of his promise to prove that while the commission was sitting a conspiracy was in progress, in which the Ministers were deeply involved, to obtain perjured evidence to destroy the character of the Parnellites, Mr. Harrington read a series of telegrams to agents of the *Times* in America with reference to Millen and Sheridan. "Did the Attorney-General," he asked, "see any of these telegrams?"

Sir H. H. Webster replied: "Not one."

Mr. Harrington, continuing: "Then you were betrayed by your colleagues. These telegrams prove a conspiracy deeper and fouler than anything proved against the Parnellites. A gross injustice has been done to the Attorney-General if his name was connected with them without his knowledge." Proceeding to show that the Government was behind these transactions, Mr. Harrington read a telegram dated April 1 and addressed to a man named Johnston in New York, to the effect that the British Consul was authorized to give him the names of informers. The reply came from Johnston that the Consul was unable to assist him. The next day another telegram told Johnston that all the informers' reports since 1884 had passed through the Consul's hands, and if he did not know the Crimes himself he could refer to those who did. Was the British Minister responsible for this matter? the speaker asked. Continuing, he read further telegrams showing that even after Sir Richard Webster had apologized for the forgeries the Times still endeavored to procure evidence through Sheridan to establish their authenticity. While the *Times* was offering as much as $10,000 as a bribe for perjured testimony, nobody connected with the respondent's side had a penny for evidence. He said he must decline to say how he obtained the telegrams unless a committee of inquiry were granted, in which case still more would be forthcoming.

Le Caron writes to the *Times* denying several assertions made in Mr. Davitt's article in the *Nineteenth Century*. He asserts that his written record of the interview referred to by Davitt has been in the possession of the Government since the night on which the interview took place. He declares that the letter which Davitt reprints as given to Le Caron, from Devoy to Egan, was sealed, and he thinks Davitt of withholding it from the commission in the interest of Parnell.

COWBOYS CONQUER THE ROMANS.

Vast Crowds Shriek with Delight to See the Daring Bronco-Tamers.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE. [Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, March 4.—All Rome was excited today over a trial of "Buffalo Bill's" cowboys on wild horses furnished by the Duke of Bermoneta. For several days the Roman authorities have been superintending the erection of extra barriers to keep the savage steeds from reaching the audience.

The animals came from the Duke's famous land on the Pontine marshes, and he declared that no cowboy on earth could ride them. The cowboys laughed at the boast. Then the Duke dared them to mount any one of the six. Every man, woman, and child expected that two or more men would be killed in the experiment. Over 2,000 carriages were driven to the Prati di Castello, and an audience of 30,000 people braved the stripping rain. Lord Dufferin and many other diplomats were present in the special tribuna, and among the Romans were the wife of Premier Crispi, the Duc de Terionia, Mme. de Pretis, Prince Colloua, Countess Antonelli, Princess de Reuzia, Princess Brancaccia, Count Gamotti, and the scions of the noble families. Two of the wild horses were driven into the arena. They had neither saddle nor bridle. Buffalo Bill announced that they would be conquered.

In five minutes the cowboys had lassoed, saddled, bridled, and mounted the horses. The animals leaped in the air, writhed, bucked, and reared madly; all in vain. In five minutes they were ridden easily around, while the vast crowd, unmindful of the rain, roared and shrieked with delight. "Buffalo Bill" now dares any Roman to ride his bucking broncos.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Four Persons Killed by the Collision of Two Engines.

LONDON, March 4.—As the night express-train from London for Scotland was entering Carlisle last night the engineer found that he could not stop the train with the brakes, owing to the slippery condition of the tracks. The train, which was running at a high rate of speed, shot past the platform at the station and dashed with terrific force into an engine that was coming toward the platform on the same track. The engine of the express-train remained on the track and drove the other engine a long distance down the line. The first two carriages attached to the express-train were telescoped and four of their occupants were killed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Poor Old Dom Pedro Unable to Maintain His Former Costly Suite.

LONDON, March 4.—The report that Dom Pedro is unwilling to dismiss his suite causes considerable amusement to those who care enough about the ex-Emperor to interest themselves in his doings. The probability is that his suite will soon dismiss him, for the former Brazilian monarch is in a pecuniary condition ill-suited to the support of the swarm of parasites by whom he has hitherto been accompanied. To do him justice, his inability to provide for them is one of his principal sorrows and the chief reason why he is seeking permission to return to Brazil, where some provision would necessarily be made for him. The ex-Emperor himself would be welcome at any European court, but the sympathy of the rulers who still ostensibly recognize him as the rightful monarch of Brazil is not practical enough to make them desirous of supporting the dependents whom the generous old man cannot bear to part with and who are beginning to be looked at much askance by the European blue blood, whose rank is supported by the wealth without which dignity soon becomes ridiculous.

Enthusiasm Over a Passion Play.

[*Dunlap Cable.*]

LONDON, March 4.—Miss Carrie Turner is once more back in London from Paris, where she paid a visit to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was wild with enthusiasm in connection with her then contemplated production of the play on the subject of the Virgin Mary. Miss Turner has become imbued with the idea of the miracle plays and is eloquent when she speaks of the way in which Mme. Bernhardt would treat the subject and her ideas on the rôle of the Virgin Mary, so that one imagines she herself contemplates some such production when she returns to New York. She is now engaged in visiting the theaters with a view to the discovery of a play specially suited to her methods and temperament which she can present in America with a company under her own direction.

Loyal Although a Socialist.

[*Dunlap Cable.*]

BERLIN, March 4.—At the closing of the State Council his Imperial Majesty, the Kaiser, conversed with Herr Buchholz, one of the leaders of the Socialist party, and denounced the policy of that party. Herr Buchholz replied: "Your Majesty, Socialism does not imply a want of loyalty. I am a staunch Socialist, but I am also a loyal citizen." Then pointing to the iron cross which he wears he mentioned the name of the battle in which it was gained and said: "Even then, your Majesty, I was a Socialist." "Then," rejoined the Kaiser, "you surely learnt to obey." The Kaiser then went away greatly pleased by the frank and fearless behavior of the workman."

Rough Weather on the Atlantic.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE. [*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

PARIS, March 4.—Many prominent Americans arrived in Paris today from Havre, having been passengers by the Gascogne. The voyage was most disagreeable and stormy. The first day out the ship was laid up for five hours from leakage. After that she was seized by rough weather. William Astor met Mrs. Astor on the arrival of the ship at Havre, but the first news of Jacob J. Astor's death was conveyed to Mrs. Astor on board the ship through the Paris edition of the *Herald* before she landed.

Aziz Is in Great Luck.

[*Dunlap Cable.*]

TEHERAN, March 4.—The Shah of Persia has betrothed his youngest daughter to Aziz McLedschek, the favorite page who attended his Majesty all over Europe and was noted for the familiar manner with which he treated his imperial master. The Shah has given Aziz presents of great value and settled upon him a splendid palace in Teheran, furnished in the most elaborate and gorgeous style of Oriental luxury and Occidental comfort.

German Leaders Defeated.

BERLIN, March 4.—The following leaders were defeated in the elections:

Conservatives—Helldorff, Wedell, Leydewitz, Hammerstein, and Dietze.

Imperialists—Lohren and Duke Ratibor.

National Liberals—Hobrecht, Fischer, Wormann, and Sedlmayer.

The German Liberal, Alexander Meyer, and the Centerist, Racke.

Abraham Lincoln's Condition.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE. [*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, March 4.—At a late hour tonight the son of Minister Lincoln still remained in the same serious condition.

DRIVING THE NEGROES FROM OKLAHOMA.

Colored Settlers Near Guthrie Preparing to Leave the Territory.

GUTHRIE, I. T., March 4.—Press reports concerning the alleged scheme to colonize Oklahoma and make a negro State have aroused the settlers to a high pitch of excitement. Twenty miles west of here at Downs the settlers have been especially roused in the matter, and a secret organization there has decided to drive out the few negroes and allow no more of that race to become settlers. At an early hour this morning a party of ten masked men from Downs broke into the house of a colored man named Hawkins, took him from his bed, and severely whipped him. Negroes fired at the party from ambush, and Henry Chambers was badly hurt about the head and face. The negro settlers in the vicinity of Guthrie have become greatly alarmed at the feeling against the colored people and are getting ready to go to Kansas. Several of them have offered to sell their claims for a mere pittance.

Illinois Fruit Growers.

FLORA, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Southeastern Illinois was convened here this afternoon. Quite a number of prominent Illinoisans are in attendance.

ELOPED WITH A GIRL OF 15.

Owen Palmer of Oaktown, Ind., Runs Off with His Sister-in-Law.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 4.—[Special.]—A most sensational elopement occurred yesterday at Oaktown, in which Owen Palmer, a widower of 35, plays the chief rôle. It seems that he virtually kidnaped Miss Pearl Wolfe, a young girl only 15 years of age, while she was on her way to school. Palmer was paying, or was attempting to pay, attention to the girl several months, but the parents gave Palmer such a peremptory order to get out that he has made himself scarce for a good while. Since that time it was not known by Miss Pearl's parents that Palmer had even spoken to her until one day recently he was seen to accost her at the schoolhouse, where he talked to her a good while. Monday morning the girl started as usual to Oaktown to school. She was met on the road by a closed carriage, in which she was induced to enter, and a mile or so further down the road the vehicle overtook Palmer and the couple were driven to Edwardsport, where they took the train for Vincennes and thence to East St. Louis.

The Wolfe family did not know anything about the elopement until late in the afternoon, after school, when the girl did not appear at home. They at once telegraphed in every direction, and offered a large reward for the capture of the villain. Two years ago Palmer went to Oaktown and engaged to work for Mr. Wolfe. He soon made love to Miss Minnie, the oldest daughter of Mr. Wolfe, and married her. She fell heir to a small fortune, which he made away with rapidly. Her life was unhappy, and in less than a year she died, and they were so poor that the funeral expenses of the wife were defrayed by the father. Palmer hung around Oaktown until last September, when the Wolfes drove him away. He made love to the unsophisticated Pearl, and the girl, when chided about it, declared she hated and despised him. He is a gambler and a handsome fellow with mashing proclivities. His accomplices will also be arrested tomorrow. Miss Pearl is small and girlish looking, beautiful, with blue eyes and dark hair, and it is believed that he exerted undue influences over her and that she is now a captive unable to escape. The feeling is intense against him. The Wolfe family is wealthy and influential.

POISONED HIS COMPANION FOR PAY.

Startling Confession of a Howard (Kas.) Man Who Thought He Was Dying.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 4.—[Special.]—The citizens of Howard, Elk County, are greatly excited over the confession of one Dixon, who, in what he supposed was his dying moment, confessed that for pay he had in June, 1889, administered poison to George Buckingham with fatal effect. Buckingham and Dixon were sworn comrades, but had an unenviable reputation. The former was arrested for "bootlegging," but jumped his bond and went to Arkansas. When he returned he was arrested and was subsequently released on account of ill-health. Meantime Mrs. Buckingham had applied for divorce and Dixon was suspected of encouraging her, as the friendship of Buckingham for Dixon was supposed to have extended to his wife. Nevertheless, Dixon was called in to nurse Buckingham, and when the latter died foul play was suspected, though the talk soon blew over. On Saturday last Dixon called at a drug store and said he thought he was poisoned. A physician was called in and told him he must die, and he then made a confession, stating that he had poisoned Buckingham at the instance of the latter's father-in-law and with the knowledge of Mrs. Buckingham; that he had purchased the poison of Dr. F. S. Olney, Coroner of Elk County, paying him $50 therefor, and that in his attempt to collect the thousand dollars they agreed to pay him Olney had given him a drink which he supposed contained poison. On recovering he reiterated his story, and all the parties named were arrested. They stand high in the community, and Dixon's story can scarcely be credited. The preliminary examination is now in progress.

HAMLINE STUDENTS DISCIPLINED.

The Faculty Suspends the Leader of the Riotous Sophomores.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—[Special.]—The Hamline University faculty stirred up the students today in its investigation of the riot. It was decided to suspend Sophomore Godfrey, who was the leader of his class. Nine of the other rioters were severely reprimanded, but will be allowed to remain in college on probation. When this decision became known the sophomores were wroth. There was a good deal of talk about standing by Godfrey and that sort of thing. Some of the more hot-headed were in favor of the whole class refusing to attend if Godfrey were not permitted to return. On the other hand, the juniors and freshmen declared they would leave if Godfrey were not suspended. Dr. Bridgeman, President of the college, made a little speech in chapel. He said those who were blameworthy would receive just punishment. "Moreover," he continued, "the government of this institution will remain in the hands of the faculty, which will not subject itself to the dictation of a faction of students."

NO TRACE OF THE IMPRISONED MINERS.

The Searching Party Unable to Find the Missing Men.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 4.—The rescuing party that went down the Stanton shaft this morning after the seven miners shut in by the fire in the mines yesterday returned shortly after 1 o'clock without making any new discovery. They advanced some distance beyond the point reached early this morning and came to a point from which they could see the light of the blazing tunnel, but could proceed no further. Along the way they made the most careful search for any trace of the missing men, but without avail. After the return of the searching party Mine-Inspector Williams and Superintendent Morgan of the Stanton mine entered the colliery alone on a private investigation. They were supplied with lamps and had every means of communication from the subterranean chambers to the surface fully established. The officials named are determined to exhaust every means to rescue the men before the search is abandoned.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS BURN A SALOON.

Andrew Alexander's Death at Woodside, Ind., the Result of Incendiarism.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 4.—[Special.]—Last night's tragedy at Woodside, twenty miles south of Brazil, in which Andrew Alexander perished in his burning saloon, is believed to have been the result of indignation. It was the only saloon in Woodside, a small mining village. Recently the saloon in a neighboring village was blown up by dynamite. Lawlessness resulting largely from non-enforcement of the law has caused White Cap warnings to be issued and aroused public indignation generally. The theory that Alexander was murdered and then burned is not accepted, but the saloon was evidently fired by incendiaries, not, however, with intent to destroy life.

A Vein of Coal Struck at Linton, Ind.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 4.—[Special.]—A four-foot and nine-inch vein of excellent bituminous coal has just been reached by the drill at a depth of 105 feet at Linton, Green County. A stock company of Wellston, O., headed by Mr. Fluhart and with a paid-up capital of $30,000, will operate it. The company has leased hundreds of acres of land adjoining and will drill further. Near the coal-field is a rich iron-ore deposit. The discovery has created considerable excitement in view of the fact that a north and south railroad is in project and may now be built.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Vice-President Morton and party arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., last evening en route to St. Augustine.

A supposed case of glanders at Monmouth, Ill., was reported to the State Board of Live Stock yesterday.

At Niagara Falls, Ont., yesterday J. Rex Burchell pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering F. C. Bentwell of London, England.

The firm of Wallace Milby & Co., at Fairbury, Neb., was closed today on chattel mortgages aggregating $8,000. The assets will equal the liabilities.

The Kanawha and Ohio railroad was sold yesterday under a decree of foreclosure. The agents of Homans & Co., New York, secured the road at $205,000.

Gov. Campbell and staff of Ohio and both branches of the General Assembly will attend the funeral of the late Minister Pendleton at Cincinnati Saturday next.

TRYING TO COERCE SAGE.

KEITHSBURG BRIDGE BONDHOLDERS HAVING A HARD TIME.

The President of the Iowa Central Accused of Trying to Secure Forcible Possession of the Bridge—Announcement of the Coming Marriage of Mrs. Turnbull to Judge Gray of the New York Court of Appeals—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—The Keithsburg bridge bondholders, who met at the offices of the Central Trust company today to consider what steps to take to force the Iowa Central railway, which guarantees interest on the bonds, to make the payments, expressed great indignation at an attempt last Friday night by Iowa Central employés to take forcible possession of the bridge. They declared that President Russell Sage of the railroad was at the bottom of the move, and, in fact, that the mild-looking gentleman named must be a kind of operatic bandit king on a small scale.

The whole trouble began when Mr. Sage tried to reduce the interest on the bonds. The bridge is the Iowa Central's medium of crossing the Mississippi. Soon after the defaults on the bond coupons the Central Trust company, trustee for the bondholders, took possession of the bridge and collected a rental daily. Since Feb. 2 the bridge has not been used, Mr. Sage, who is a small, stubborn man, actually abandoning about fifty miles of the Iowa Central's track and running his trains south to Burlington, Ia., on another railroad, crossing the river there and running them north again—a most expensive method of wreaking vengeance on the bondholders. The cost to the Iowa Central of this move must have been largely in excess of the rental of the bridge.

The Iowa Central made this absurd detour on the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. A gentleman largely interested in that company and a heavy owner of the Keithsburg bonds, however, soon found out what was being done and he had the arrangement smashed. Then somebody in the Iowa Central conceived the plan of taking forcible possession of the bridge and running their trains over it anyhow, since the Burlington road had thrown them over.

Eight more or less desperate employés of the Iowa Central were detailed as bandits to steal the bridge, which was held by only one man. Somehow the plot got out, and the Central Trust company's counsel, who last month sent Lawyer Edward Kent of their office to formally take over the property, telegraphed the bridge-tender to open the draw and "spike" the machinery so that the bridge could not be closed. When the eight banditti arrived in disguise at the scene of their projected exploit they found that the "spiked" bridge was not worth embezzling.

Vice-President Morse of the Iowa Central was accused by the bondholders today of being a party to the bridge-stealing plot, but he denied it and said that it must have been conceived by some "overzealous Superintendent." It is claimed, however, that the first clew to the plot was got from Mr. Morse himself, who let slip a few words that put the bondholders on their guard. The Iowa Central people were very independent at first at today's meeting and tried to dictate their own terms, but the bondholders said that they would have their interest or nothing. The railroad offered 5 per cent on the bonds, but the bridge people insisted on 6, with proper payments toward a sinking fund. By the time the meeting adjourned there was a more amicable feeling, and it was thought that at a further conference today the bondholders will get what they claim.

THE ASIATIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

Railroads Protest Against the Proposed Action of the Pacific Mail.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—The protest of the Central and Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads against the contemplated starting of a branch of the Pacific Mail Steamship company from Tacoma, Wash., to Asia took a very practical shape today. C. P. Huntington and Sidney Dillon, representing those roads, which pay the Pacific Mail a subsidy of $75,000 a month, objected to the new line, as it would be of too much benefit to the Northern Pacific and practically injure them. Their threat to reduce the subsidy if the line were started apparently did not frighten the Goulds. Today it was announced that the Union Pacific has made arrangements to start a line of steamers of its own from Portland, Ore., to Asiatic ports. This will compete directly with the Pacific Mail, which seems to be getting thumped all around. Dispatches from Portland say that the contract between the Union Pacific and Frank Upton of Japan to run a steamer once a month from Portland was signed today. The first boat will arrive in June with a cargo of the new crop of tea. The proceeding is regarded as retaliation upon the Gouids for their proposed deal with Henry Villard.

IN THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Miss Mabel Wright, the Famous Beauty, Wedded to Fernando Yznaga.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Miss Mabel Wright, whose beauty has made her famous, and Mr. Fernando Yznaga, the broker, whose connection with H. B. Hollins & Co. has made him very rich, were wedded today. The wedding was a simple one, indeed, owing to the dangerous illness of Mrs. Wright, but for many days to come it will be the talk of every drawing-room in town. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock in the front drawing-room of No. 6 East Thirty-sixth street, where Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis Wright and their daughter have been boarding all winter. Only seven or eight people were asked to the ceremony. Dr. John R. Paxton of the West Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church officiated. The bride wore a Redfern traveling dress of smooth, fine, pearl gray cloth embroidered in silver and made with a jacket of the same material. A small round hat of gray, touched with white and silver, rested above her closely coiled and braided golden hair, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Yznaga will sail tomorrow on the Teutonic, to remain abroad six months.

Miss Mabel Wright first became prominent in society five seasons ago. She was introduced by Mrs. Grenville Kane and Mrs. Osgood at Newport, and at once became noted as a beauty. Her parents have no fortune, but come of good New England stock. Mrs. Wright was a Miss Peabody, daughter of a merchant of Lowell, Mass., and is remotely connected with the Lawrences, Abbotts, and Woodburys. During the last winter Miss Wright has gone but little into society owing to her mother's illness. Her beauty is of the pure Saxon type—blue eyes, yellow hair, and pink and white complexion. She is always exquisitely dressed.

Fernando Yznaga is well known in metropolitan society circles as the hero of an unhappy matrimonial alliance with Miss Smith, a sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. This happened some ten years ago, when the young man's social position was assured from the marriage of his beautiful sister, Miss Consuelo Yznaga, with Lord Mandeville. He is not believed at that time to have had much money, but has since, through fortunate coffee and petroleum speculations, acquired considerable wealth. Shortly after his marriage rumor had it that the couple were mismated and lived unhappily together. Notwithstanding they lived together for seven or eight years in a heroic endeavor to agree, but finally formally separated some three years ago. The divorce was attended with no reflecting details of any sort.

Two weeks later Mrs. Yznaga quietly married George Tiffany, formerly quite a noted figure in New York society, who has since become the manager of W. K. Vanderbilt's stock farm at Oakdale, L. I. Personally, the groom is a dark, handsome, rather poetical looking man in the neighborhood of 35. The Yznagas originally came from Cuba, and the groom's father, who is still living on a plantation of his own in Louisiana, was once a wealthy sugar trader. The old gentleman has another daughter besides Lady Mandeville, Lady Lister-Kaye, who is living at present on a Western ranch wih her husband.

A SOCIETY LEADER TO WED.

The Coming Marriage of Mrs. Turnbull to Judge Gray Announced.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—The announcement of the coming marriage of Mrs. Grace Townsend Smith Turnbull to Judge John Clinton Gray, Associate Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, has caused quite a flutter in society. Mrs. Turnbull has been a prominent figure in society both in New York and Newport for many years, and is immensely wealthy. She has already married twice. Her first husband, the late James Smith, died several years ago, leaving her a life interest in his immense fortune and the guardianship of their son, who died two years ago at Fortress Monroe while yachting and left his property to his mother. Her second husband was Henry Turnbull, of Baltimore, who afterwards settled in New York and became notorious in consequence of his quarrel with Mr. Loubat in the Union Club and the scandal which grew out of it. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull did not get along well together, and Mrs. Turnbull went to live at Newport, and later secured a divorce on the ground of non-support.

Judge Gray was appointed to the Court of Appeals by Gov. Hill in 1888. He lives in this city, is a fine-looking gentleman of middle age, and a widower with five children.

When Prince Eristoff de Gourie was arrested in this city about a year ago charged with attempting to swindle his tailor out of a $1,000 sealskin overcoat, it was stated that he obtained credit for the garment by representing that he was going to be married very soon to Mrs. Turnbull.

DEPEW FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

His Name Proposed by Postmaster Vancott at Col. Shepard's Dinner.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Col. Elliott F. Shepard's dinner to the Republican district leaders at the Union League Club Monday night was the chief subject of conversation among the Republican politicians in the city today, especially among the guests themselves. Col. Shepard made the first speech, but Postmaster Vancott made the sensation of the evening by the frequency and brilliancy of his nominations. First he nominated Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, for Mayor and the nomination was received with great applause. Inspired by this he proceeded and nominated Chauncey M. Depew for Governor. This did not excite so much applause, and Mr. Vancott, perceiving the lack of enthusiasm, took a sharp turn, and, without withdrawing Mr. Smith, he nominated Mr. Depew for Mayor.

This proved to be a "ten strike." The guests rose to their feet and Mr. Depew's health was drank in bumpers of champagne. Depew is now in the Mayoralty race.

DISCHARGED FROM LIABILITY.

Messrs. Steese and Clarke Released from $3,000,000 Worth of Claims.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—An arrangement was effected in this city today by which the creditors of Brown, Steese & Clarke, the insolvent woolen firm of Boston, will gain 10 per cent and Messrs. Steese and Clarke will be discharged from their liability on Brown, Steese & Clarke's paper, amounting to $3,000,000. The agreement is between the principal creditors, banks, and trust companies of this city, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and the heirs of the late John D. Sturtevant, who are his widow and two daughters, the wives of Messrs. Steese and Clarke. Sturtevant's heirs, for the sake of securing the release of their sons-in-law and husbands from their liability, proposed recently to give up their claim for $267,000, and a majority of the creditors have agreed to this proposition.

BURNED AT SEA.

An Unknown British Vessel Destroyed by Fire in Mid-ocean.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—The Anchor Line steamer Furnessia, from London, which anchored off quarantine late tonight, reported passing a burning ship Feb. 27. Capt. Harris thought she was a British vessel of about 150 tons. She was in latitude 43° 37' and longitude 42° 7'.

The ship was burning fore and aft and it was impossible to tell her name. No one seemed to be on the burning vessel. Those on board the Furnessia watched the ship until she burned to the water's edge and sank. The Furnessia was a veritable floating menagerie. All of the animals in Barnum & Bailey's show exhibited at London were on board.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Faith-Cure Fanatics Permit a Child to Die Without Medical Aid.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Faith-cure fanaticism added another to its list of victims in Brooklyn today. The 18-months-old child of Gustave Anderson, who resides on the third floor of a crowded four-story tenement at No. 639 Union street, died of diphtheria without medical attendance. This case following so closely the verdict of the Coroner's jury rendered Monday holding John Petterson guilty of culpable negligence in causing the death of his child, Peter Petterson, which occurred Feb. 26, has again called public attention to the matter, and the opinion expressed on all sides is that radical measures must be taken to put a stop to the murder of children and and the further endangering of the public health.

Pell Secures Pell.

Broker George H. Pell, who has been in the Tombs since last Wednesday, when he was surrendered by his bondsman, Charles Vantine, obtained new bail this afternoon and was released from imprisonment. His bondsmen are his brother, Charles H. Pell, who went on the bond for $10,000, and Theodore R. Chapman, who gave bond for a similar amount. Alexander H. Stevens, the new President of the Sixth National Bank, took charge of that institution today.

Citizen Train Controls the Fair.

George Francis Train, disciple of psycho and reformer, started from the Grand Central depot today on his tour around the world, which he thinks he can accomplish in sixty days. He was accompanied to the depot by his daughter, Miss Sue Train. "Well, I'm off," ejaculated Citizen Train. "I shall be at the Palmer House, Chicago, tomorrow, and if the Windy City will do right I'll lecture there tomorrow night and guarantee her $10,000,000 from Washington to help on the Fair. If she don't I'll smash her fair into 10,000 pieces."

A Book Firm in Trouble.

White & Allen, importers and publishers of books at No. 32 Great Jones street and the Strand, London, are reported to be in financial difficulties and have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors. The liabilities are reported to be about $50,000. About one-half of the amount is in Europe. The assets are large and the creditors think that the embarrassment will be only temporary.

WANTS TO LEAD THE G. A. R.

Col. Weissert Anxious to Be the Commander-in-Chief.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—[Special.]—Col. A. G. Weissert of this city, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, according to report, is already a candidate for Commander-in-Chief to succeed Gen. Russell A. Alger when the latter's term expires. At the State department encampment to be held in this city two weeks from today an attempt will be made to have the delegates elected at that time to the National encampment at Boston instructed for Col. Weissert for Commander-in-Chief. In this connection there is understood to be a combination whereby Col. B. F. Bryant of La Crosse will be elected Department Commander of Wisconsin, although Leander Ferguson, the present Department Commander, is a candidate for reélection. Col. Weissert's stand on the pension question is taken as another indication of his candidacy, he being an open advocate of the Service Pension bill so generally favored by the Grand Army posts throughout the country. After the meeting of the Wisconsin Department Col. Weissert will join Gen. Alger in a tour through the Departments of Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and other States.

SETTLING UP THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Indians Abandoning Their Claims to the Town Site Opposite Chamberlain.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 4.—[Special.]—The Indians now on the town site west of this city on the Sioux Reservation have about concluded to abandon their claims and locate on land more suitable for farm purposes. Negotiations have been pending for possession of this valuable site ever since the proclamation was issued, and it now looks as though the town-siters would succeed. Yesterday another town was started about three miles further up the river and there has since been a great rush for the new place. Several hundred lots have been disposed of so far, and buildings are springing up everywhere. There is almost a steady stream of teams crossing over the river with lumber. Settlers have been moving on the reservation from here at the rate of 100 families per day during the last week. It is expected that the land-office officials will be ready to receive filings in about ten days.

EDWIN COWLES DEAD.

Demise of the Cleveland Journalist from Heart Failure—Biographical.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—[Special.]—Edwin Cowles, editor and principal stockholder of the Cleveland *Leader*, died this morning. He had been in ill-health during the last four years and went to Europe for relief, but received no permanent benefit from the trip. Until within the last three or four weeks he had been able to be about, but during that time had been confined to the house. While his death was not wholly unexpected, it came with a suddenness that shocked the community.

Mr. Cowles' family knew that he was in a precarious condition, but had not relinquished hopes that he would again be able to be about. Although during a part of the time that he had been at home he had been confined to his bed, yet during the last few days he had been about his room, which encouraging symptom made his death the harder for his family to bear. His difficulty had been heart failure, and there had been attendant stomach troubles.

The deceased was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula County, this State, Sept. 18, 1825. He prided himself on his descent from good American stock, being descended on his grandfather's side from one of three brothers Cowles, who came to America about 1635 and settled in Farmington, Conn., and on his grandmother's side from Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. His father removed to Cleveland in 1836, and Edwin, then in his 14th year, was sent to school here and learned the trade of a printer. When he was 19 years old he was associated with Timothy H. Smead in the partnership of Smead & Cowles, job printers. Mr. Smead, who was about thirteen years older than Mr. Cowles, died just two months ago.

The partnership of Smead & Cowles continued about nine years. Among other work done by the firm was the printing of the *True Democrat*, an anti-slavery paper, edited and published by George Bradburn and John C. Vaughn. The two editors differed in their views of several matters discussed in the columns of the paper and carried their disagreements to such a pitch that facing pages of the same paper took opposite sides of the same subject and the writers assailed each other savagely.

While this quarreling was going on the brothers Joseph and James Medill came to Cleveland and established the *Forest City*, a Whig paper of anti-slavery leanings. The end was a conference between the printers and editors of the two papers at which an agreement was reached for dissolution of all the partnerships, a reorganization under the name of Medill, Cowles & Co., and a consolidation of the two newspapers and job office. Mr. Bradburn left the city and Mr Smead was about out of the firm of Smead & Cowles. The consolidated paper was called the *Forest City Democrat*, with the Medills and Vaughn as the editors, Edwin Cowles as publisher, and his younger brother, Alfred Cowles, as assistant. That was in 1853.

The name of the *Forest City Democrat* in 1854 was changed to that of Cleveland *Leader*. A year later the two Medills and Alfred Cowles went to Chicago and purchased THE TRIBUNE.

John C. Vaughn had also left the city and Edwin Cowles became the sole owner of the *Leader*. In 1859 he assumed direct charge of its editorial management, and from that time until within a few years his history is that of the paper.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Ohio and Indiana, colder, fair weather, northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, colder, clearing weather, northwesterly winds.

For Illinois, light snow, colder Wednesday morning, shifting to easterly and much warmer by Thursday morning.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, 7 p. m., March 4.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, followed during Wednesday by light snow, colder Wednesday morning, slowly rising temperature during the day, brisk northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Weather.	Precipitation (inches).
Montreal	29.92	20	72	S. E.	6	Cl'ndy	....
Minnedosa	30.46	— 6	80	Calm.		Fair	....
Medicine Hat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	30.00	42	44	S.	8	Fair	....
Washington, D. C.	29.98	44	48	S.	6	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.08	44	50	S.	6	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.12	50	40	S. W.	6	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.12	58	60	S. E.	4	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.16	58	60	N. E.	4	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.04	58	64	S. E.	4	Cl'ndy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.12	60	64	S. E.	4	Cl'ndy	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	64	68	S.	6	Cl'ndy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.12	46	56	N. W.	6	Cl'ndy

ALLISON AGAIN ELECTED.

IOWA'S FAVORITE SON RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

He Receives Unanimous Support from the Members of His Party in the Legislature, While Larrabee Secures but Six Votes in the House and Two in the Senate—Bestow's Following—Scenes During the Election—Sketch of the Successful Candidate.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 4.—[Special.]—The Hon. William B. Allison was today, by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Legislature, reelected United States Senator. Both Houses voted separately, and nothing now remains to be done except the comparison of the journals of the two Houses by the joint convention which meets at noon tomorrow and the signing of Senator Allison's credentials by Gov. Boies. And

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

this was how the vote stood: In the Senate 28 votes were cast for Allison, 20 for Bestow, and 2 for Larrabee. In the House Allison received 50 votes, Bestow 41, and Larrabee 6, making a total of 78 votes for Allison, 61 for Bestow, and 8 for Larrabee. Of the 78 votes cast for Allison 77 were cast by Republicans, and expressed the unanimous Republican vote of both Houses with the exception of Representative Byers, who was called home on account of sickness in his family, and was paired with Mr. Woods, who would have voted for Bestow. The other Allison vote was cast by Representative McDermot of Adair County, an independent, who has thus far voted on every occasion with the Democrats.

The sixty-one Bestow votes were all cast by Democrats. The six votes cast for Larrabee in the House represent a half-and-half combination of three Union Labor and Independents and three Democrats. Brother Ewart broke away from the Democratic leading strings long enough to head the Larrabee contingent, and was followed by Roe of Monona and Smith of Boone, and three Democrats, Russell of Adams, Gates of Floyd, and Graeser of Ida.

In the Senate Engle of Jasper, Union Labor, and Barnett of Warren, Independent, added their votes to the Larrabee column, swelling its total to eight. And so the result was reached and Senator Allison was given the splendid indorsement of the solid vote of his party representatives in spite of the most desperate attempt of the Democrats to break his strength.

The House met for the purpose of electing a United States Senator at 11 a. m. Mr. Richman of Muscatine presented the name of Samuel N. Bestow, the Democratic caucus nominee. He bewailed the existence of an aristocracy of wealth in the United States Senate, but was reminded further on by ex-Gov. Walden that the Democrats in Ohio had recently added to this aristocracy a very wealthy man from New York as their Senator.

THE NOMINATION OF LARRABEE.

Mr. Roe of Monona followed, nominating William Larrabee. He took the precaution to say that it would be done without any consultation on his part with the ex-Governor, and in the forlorn hope that the independents and enough others might vote for him to elect him. He wasn't quite sure how long Allison had been in Congress. He thought it was twenty-four or twenty-five years, but he finally compromised on the statement that he had been at least eight years in the Senate. The monopolies had sprung up and the rich had grown richer until today about 1,000 persons own one-fifth of the wealth of the United States, and Allison had not raised his hand as between the people and the monopolies. He should place a man in nomination who had for four years at least been a faithful servant of the people. This man had planted his foot upon the railroads, that great monopoly, which, if uncontrolled, will crush the people, and said thus far and no farther.

Mr. Graeser of Ida County seconded the nomination of Larrabee. He said the Republicans were overawed by the "psycological influence of Wall street" and wouldn't vote for Larrabee, and, the hopelessness of existing circumstances having convinced the majority of his Democratic colleagues of their inability to elect him, they had felt justified in nominating Mr. Bestow. For himself, he should vote for Larrabee, and he hoped that enough members would take into consideration the fact that Iowa is an agricultural State, producing that which cannot be protected, while it consumes the products of the protected monopolies, and in view of this vote with him.

Ex-Gov. Walden nominated Senator Allison. He began by calling the attention of the gentleman who had nominated Mr. Bestow to the fact that the election by the Democrats in Ohio of Senator Brice of New York was adding to the "aristocracy of wealth" in the United States Senate.

"Senator Allison," he said, "has been in Congress since 1862, serving in the Lower House. He was a member when the country was enveloped in the dark cloud of war and when a financial system was devised by the Republican party which bridged over the bloody chasm and became the wonder and admiration of the world. He has been in Congress for twenty-seven years, and prominent among the statesmen of the nation, and there is not so much as the smell of taint upon his garments. As a public servant he has every needed qualification; has ability, integrity, acquaintance with public men and measures and with the wants of the people of Iowa, and with pleasure I nominate him for the exalted position of United States Senator from Iowa."

Mr. Chase seconded the nomination of Allison. He said that he wanted to second the nomination of a man the initials of whose name was not a matter of doubt with any man in the State of Iowa; that man was William B. Allison. He spoke of the fact of the unanimous nomination which he has received at the hands of the Republican caucus, and proving that he possessed the confidence of his party, a confidence which no amount of guerrilla warfare bushwhacking could shake.

THE ROLL-CALL.

The Clerk then began calling the roll. The members answered according to the party affiliation until the name of Brother Ewart was reached. Then there was a momentary lull and the members looked inquiringly over where the bald-headed little man sat. He hesitated a minute and then, in a squeaky treble, he answered "Larrabee." Five names further down the list and Mr. Gates, the Democrat who represents Floyd County by the grace of B. F. Wright, voted for Larrabee. Mr. Graeser added his mite to the Larrabee column a few minutes later, and then the vote got back into the regular party channels until Mr. Roe landed his half of the Union-Labor party in the line for Larrabee.

Russell (Democrat) voted for Larrabee with an "explanation," which he sent to the Clerk's desk to appear in the journal, and Smith of Boone, who had been pacing the corridors of the Capitol for hours torn and shattered with contending political passions, closed up the rear of the Larrabee column, and nothing but "Allison" or "Bestow" was heard afterwards to the end of the chapter.

McDermid, one of the Independents, voted for Allison.

IN THE SENATE.

The ballot was taken in the Senate at 3 p. m. The galleries were crowded and the lobbies were packed with people, among whom were many of the members of the House and a number of prominent politicians.

Senator Gatch of Polk presented the name of Senator Allison. He simply said: "It affords me great pleasure to present the name of the Hon. William B. Allison for election as United States Senator."

Senator Bolter nominated Mr. Bestow. He began with the Biblical injunction that he who neglects to provide for his own household is worse than an infidel. He said that the East provided for their own households by selecting men as their Senators identified with their leading industries, and Iowa should do the same. "Senator Allison was affable, gentlemanly, and scholarly; that he was possessed in large degree of the elements of statesmanship might be admitted, but Iowa should select a man who represented a statesmanship broad and generous enough not only to include the castles of the great, the palaces of the rich and opulent, but to reach out with genuine sympathy to the lowly cabin of the humble homesteader. These qualifications were possessed by one whose hands though calloused by honest toil are clean, whose conscience is void of offense, whose heart is pure, and head clear—a man who had the courage to sever his connection with a party to which he had long adhered when he found it was no longer in sympathy with the cause of humanity. In the presence of that great multitude, who today are watching with bated breath the momentous action taken here and mindful of the presence of him, in the hollow of whose hands are held all human destinies, I would place in nomination the Hon. Samuel L. Bestow of Lucas County."

Senator Finn followed seconding the nomination of Allison. He said it was not the question from what avocation a candidate came, but how does he stand in relation to the duties which the office involves? Does William B. Allison represent and is he able and willing to care for the interests of the people he is called upon to serve? That is the question, and I care not from whence he came, I challenge any man to show against William B. Allison that he lacked fidelity to any of the interests of his State; to show that in any of the interests in which Iowa has been concerned he has not been on the right side."

The Senator then cited the Silver bill, the Oleomargarine bill, the Inter-State Commerce bill, and the Hennepin Canal, and said that on all these important measures Senator Allison's voice and vote have been on the right side. He then referred to Mr. Bestow in the Legislature of 1878, and showed that he voted against making the Railway Commission elective, against the long and short-haul clause, against the bill killing pools and in favor of the repeal of the old Granger law. He said he was not to eulogize, but a man who, after serving a quarter of a century in Congress, could come back and receive the vote of every single member of his party could attain no fairer compliment than that, language could express no better encomium.

"The Republican party of Iowa," he continued, "has nominated William B. Allison, and the whole is a witness to the integrity of that party—a party under whose careful administration the United States stands today, with all her grand institutions and without a debt upon her hands—yes, and more than that. Above economy, greater than ordinary integrity, higher even than political honesty, the Republican party of Iowa in response to the demands for human betterment and dipping its pen in the fountain of humanity, in the name of sorrowing mothers, weeping, suffering wives, and pleading, tender sisters, it traced a law upon its statute books essaying to abolish forever from the State that curse of curses—the drinking saloon. Such a party nominates for the United States Senate the Hon. William B. Allison."

Senator Seeds seconded the nomination for Allison. He said that laying aside all reference to the record of the Democratic nominee to place him in the position so long occupied by Senator Allison he would be as a shadow compared with the eternal hills that abide forever. The Democrats had spoken as though Iowa was not properly represented.

"Is it true," he asked, "that we are in rags today? Taking the question of politics out and would not even the Democrats proclaim that Iowa is the peer of any Commonwealth in the United States. And is that the condition of a State whose representatives have not regarded her interests? Take Allison's name from the galaxy of statesmen and we would blot Iowa, for a time at least, from the muster-roll of States."

Senator Engle, Union-Labor, presented the name of ex-Gov. Larrabee. He condemned the restriction of silver coinage, and charged the responsibility for it to Allison. Like the gentleman who nominated Mr. Larrabee in the House, Senator Engle forgot his initials and nominated him as William B. Larrabee. After he sat down a friend told him the correct initials, and he rose again and said it had been his intention to nominate William Larrabee.

RESULT OF THE BALLOT.

The roll was then called, and showed all the Republicans voting for Allison, all the Democrats for Bestow, and Senator Engle, Union-Labor, and Senator Barnett, Independent, voting for Larrabee.

Lieut.-Gov. Poyner then announced that William B. Allison, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected United States Senator on the part of the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1891.

The Senate then adjourned.

The election of Senator Allison is very gratifying to the Republicans. There has been some discussion, however, in regard to the votes cast for ex-Gov. Larrabee. A member who is well posted says that he believes that most of the Republican signatures to the Larrabee petitions were obtained without the signers knowing that the Republicans had held their caucus and nominated Allison. He said, however, that he received a letter today from an alliance in his county which stated that they had indorsed Larrabee and closed with the following pertinent postscript:

"Take notice and govern yourself accordingly." He voted for Allison just the same, but said that he expects the alliance may nominate candidates and attempt to revive the days of the Granger Legislature of 1874.

Speaking of ex-Gov. Larrabee's connection with the recent Democratic-Larrabee boom he said he did not believe he indorsed it. He spoke of Larrabee's intense bitterness towards Senator Allison as expressed by him in newspapers and personal interviews and said that he believed that Larrabee rather enjoyed the shape matters have taken, and while he never personally countenanced the attempted boom for him, yet he did not care to say anything that might spoil the fun. He believed that ex-Gov. Larrabee would not entirely retire from politics, but thought he might show up frequently at Republican conventions and would in all probability have a sharp knife concealed about his person.

SENATOR ALLISON'S RECORD.

William B. Allison of Dubuque was born at Perry, O., March 2, 1829; was educated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio; studied law and practiced in Ohio until he removed to Iowa in 1857; served on the staff of the Governor of Iowa, and aided in organizing volunteers in the beginning of the war for the suppression of the rebellion; was elected a Representative in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed James Harlan, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1873, and was reëlected in 1878 and 1884. His term of service expires March 3, 1891.

TO BE THROTTLED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Probable Disposition of the Choctaw Orphan Asylum Lottery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[Special.]—The Indian Bureau is suspicious of the proposed Choctaw Orphan Asylum Lottery company. The first news it received was contained in the letter of Indian Agent Bennett, who had himself just come into the possession of the suspicious facts. The agent secured a copy of the act passed by the Choctaw Legislative Assembly two months ago and found that a good many of the leading Indians were ignorant of its existence. On its face the act looks innocent enough, and there is nothing to show that outside parties may be interested in it. There is an orphan asylum maintained by the Choctaws and supported out of the funds of the nation, and no reason is known why it should be necessary to resort to a lottery scheme to maintain it. So far as known to the agent no active steps have yet been taken to carry out the scheme, but all the circumstances were so suspicious that he thought it proper to report to the Indian Bureau.

He does not express the belief that the Louisiana lottery is behind the business, but it is evident from the tone of his letter that outsiders must have had a hand in it. Commissioner Morgan thinks the signs point pretty plainly to the Louisiana concern. The agent will be instructed to investigate further and report, and steps will be taken by the Indian Bureau to stop the demoralizing and debauching of the Choctaws through such an agency. No doubt exists that there is power enough in the Federal Government to do this.

Purity, vitality, and richness are given to the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

BLUE RIBBON CANINES.

A LONG LIST OF AWARDS MADE AT THE DOG SHOW YESTERDAY.

Many of the Winners Are Already Famous in Their Class, but There Were Several Surprises in the Victory of Some Others—Large Crowds Witness the Exhibition and Admire the Victorious Animals—Today the Champion Dogs Will Be Paraded.

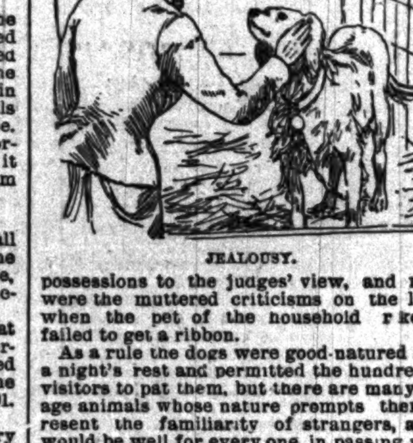
ABOUT every dog with any pretensions to pedigree that is owned in the United States was on exhibition at Battery D yesterday, and a large and fashionable crowd of people visited them and paid homage to their lineage. The Mascoutah Kennel Club has reason to be proud of its second annual show. It was not only the best ever held in the West, but came near being the finest that has been seen anywhere in the country. With the exception of the recent show by the Westminster Club in New York, the last proposition holds good beyond question.

From the opening of the doors until the last half-hour of exhibition in the evening a constant stream of people passed the turnstile. The fame of the dogs drew the society

THE PLEASURE OF IMAGINATION.

girl as well as the ordinary mortal who loves to see a good thoroughbred, and all day and evening the prize-winners in every class were the center of admiring groups in which the loud-voiced commendation of the genuine dog fancier commingled with the expressions, "Too sweet," "Lovely," "Isn't he handsome," of the girl with a fad.

The judges were remarkably brisk in their work, and a large proportion of the awards were made during the afternoon and night. Eager owners thronged about the various rings and gave instructions to the handlers how best to present the points of their canine



JEALOUSY.

possessions to the judges' view, and many were the muttered criticisms on the latter when the pet of the household or kennel failed to get a ribbon.

As a rule the dogs were good-natured after a night's rest and permitted the hundreds of visitors to pat them, but there are many savage animals whose nature prompts them to resent the familiarity of strangers, and it would be well for every one in passing along the lines of benches to observe caution in touching the dogs. One of the most exciting incidents of the day was a terrific fight between two of the Great Danes. They broke away from their keepers in the ring and had a pitched battle. The powerful brutes were uncontrollable for a while, and it required the united efforts of seven men to force them apart. Both were sent out of the ring without an award, their fierce onslaught having in fact spoiled whatever chances they might have had.

LITTLE BOY.

The mastiffs and St. Bernards seemed to attract the greatest attention, and next to these the setters. Of the latter breed Little Boy, a Gordon setter, had an easy victory in his class. In the Irish setter class Elcho Jr. had a comparatively easy win over Dick Swiveler, and Monk of Furness won in the English setter open class over some dozen or more competitors.

In the mastiffs Ilford Chancellor won a prize ribbon, and big Ben Lamond took first in the St. Bernard challenge class.

A popular victory was that of Helios, a Great Dane, whose massive proportions and docile disposition made him a pet with all who passed by. Taken all in all the first day of the dog show was a grand success, and today, when the prize-winners will all be proudly wearing their decorations of blue, red, and white ribbons, the hall will doubtless be packed.

LILL'S FAMILY.

Among those noticed yesterday in the throng were: Mr. and Mrs. Phil Armour, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Seaverns, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Booth, Mr. and Miss Emery Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kirk, Mrs. Bryson and Miss Kirk, Miss Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Williamson, S. B. Cobb, Dr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Miss Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. James McKay, Miss Jessie McKay, Mr. Kitchen, and Mr. Salisbury.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Class 1. Mastiffs—Challenge dogs.—First prize, Moses, Charles C. Cook, Canton, O. Second prize, Sears' Monarch, E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass. V. H. C. R., Alonzo, J. F. Stone, Columbus, O.

Class 2. Mastiffs—Challenge bitches.—First prize, Lady Coleus, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass.

Class 3. Mastiffs—Dogs—First prize, Ilford Chancellor, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass. Second prize, Melrose Prince, Oakhurst Kennels, Chicago, Ill. Third prize, Duke of Connaught, W. H. Turner, Jackson, Mich. Fourth prize, Philamon, J. F. Stone, Columbus, O. H. C., Chancellor Bismarck, C. A. Altmanntferger, Minden, Ia. C. Mack Cæsar, B. V. Shepard, Chicago, Ill.

Class 4. Mastiffs—Bitches—First prize, Countess of Dunsmore, E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass. Second prize, Lady Dorothy, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass. Third prize, Lady Beatrice, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass. Fourth prize, Adela, R. T. Perine, Waukegan, Ill. V. H. C., Telka, W. F. McWhinney, Chicago, Ill. H. C., Fitzgerald's Speara, Thomas P. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill. C., Rence, A. J. Richter, Milwaukee, Wis.

Class 5. Mastiffs—Puppies under 12 months.—Dogs—Fourth prize, Chancellor Bismarck, C. A. Altmanntferger, Minden, Ia. All other awards withheld for lack of merit.

Class 7. Rough-coated St. Bernards—Challenge Dogs—First prize, Ch. Ben Lomond, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass. Second prize, Plinlimmon Jr. E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass.

Class 8. Rough-coated St. Bernards—Challenge Bitches—First prize, Lady Wellington, E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass. Second prize, Ch. Miranda, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass.

Class 9. Rough-coated St. Bernards—Dogs—First prize, Hesper, E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass. Second prize, Valens, Acme Kennels, Milwaukee, Wis. Third prize, Marmion, Mrs. Alexander MacKenzie Hughes, Joliet, Ill. Fourth prize, Casper, Peninsular Kennels, Chelsea, Mass. V. H. C. R., Chequasset II., W. R. Huntington, Cleveland, O. V. H. C., The Barton, L. C. Wachsmuth, Chicago, Ill. H. C., Monte, P. L. Hanscom, Oak Park, Ill. C., Mac, Miss Martha J. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Class 10. Rough-coated St. Bernards—Bitches.—First prize, Lady Miles, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass. Second prize, Mamon, Crowell & Evans, Boston, Mass. Third prize, Lady Alice, Mrs. Alex. MacKenzie Hughes, Joliet, Ill. Fourth prize, Corrette, E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass. V. H. C., Madcken, Keystone Kennels, Pittsburg, Pa.

Class 11. Rough-coated St. Bernards—Puppies under 12 months—Dogs.—Second prize, Cæsar, A. J. Dunn, Chicago, Ill. Third prize, Ivan, Charles P. Bryan, University Club, Chicago, Ill.

Class 12. Rough-coated St. Bernards—Puppies under 12 months—Bitches.—First prize, Kare Mina, Miss Jennie Byrd Bryan, Elmhurst, Ill. Second prize, Nymph, Charles C. Samer, Chicago, Ill. Third prize, Guess Noble, American St. Bernard Kennels, Tomah, Monroe County, Wis.

Class 13. Smooth-coated St. Bernards—Challenge dogs.—First prize, Victor Joseph, E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass.

Class 14. Smooth-coated St. Bernards—Challenge bitches.—First prize, Thisbe, Wentworth Kennels, Utica, N. Y. Second prize, Lola, Keystone Kennels, Pittsburg, Pa.

Class 15. Smooth-coated St. Bernards—Dogs.—First prize, Mascot Royal, J. R. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich. Second prize, Rex Maximus, W. F. Harn, Mansfield, O. Third prize, Laymen, J. C. Hobart, Chicago.

Class 16. Smooth-coated St. Bernards—Bitches.—First prize, Meadowthorpe Nora, Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Ky. Second prize, Mascot Grace, R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich. Third prize, Theo, W. F. Harn, Mansfield, O. Fourth prize, Blanca, Herzog Bros., Tracy, Minn.; V. H. C., Jess, E. S. Pinney, Farwell House, Chicago.

THE WINNING GREAT DANES.

The following report on the Great Danes was made by Gustav Lang, the German expert, and as this dog is becoming fashionable his remarks on the points of the animals are especially noteworthy:

Fifty-three Great Danes were exhibited in all. In the Challenge Class were: Broch, a very fine dog all over, blue in color, very good size, style, and bone. Juno was also the only representative in her class, but not near as good as the former.

Open Class—Helios took first prize. He is a grand, stylish dog, with plenty of bone and action, but seems somewhat tired of the long journey. Hannibal, just as good a dog as Helios, but a little light in bone. Doe, the blue dog of Mr. E. R. Bacon, which took third prize, has perhaps the finest body of any in the show, but his cheek bones are too prominent and ears badly cut; he is one of Mr. Merker's stock by Pluto, which have taken several premiums in different classes. Pasha took fourth premium. He is rather short in body and neck. Sandor is "commended," but is lacking in size. Nero, good all over, very good in color, but too small in every respect.

Mr. James Hoch's Cæsar, a fine dog, with excellent body, a good color, neck rather short and thick, is highly commended. Prinze, highly commended, a nice and stylish dog, but lacking in size. Pluto, the imported dog, formerly belonging to Mr. P. Merker, a fine dog, good in body, but neck thick and short, highly commended.

Bitches—Open Class—Nevezel, first prize, a beautiful gold brindle animal of good size and style. Irene took second prize, a bitch of nice body and good size, but carries the tail rather gayly. Nitouche, a nice brindle, took third premium; she has good body and very fine tail. Noniega, a good animal, but her tail is too short and carried high. Flora, a blue animal of rather thick head and body, cut ears, highly commended. Nellie, a very handsome animal, but lacking in size and could be better in tail.

Puppy Class—Melac, the only nearly full-grown in that class, very good all over, of a dark brindle color, took first premium. Schiller, about 4 months old, a very promising puppy. Joe, a brindle, as good as the former, but smaller.

Puppy Class—Bitches—Meg Merrilies, a fine blue bitch, but lacking in size. Kate, a very promising animal. Freya II., an excellent animal, but came too late for judging.

Special Premiums—Extra prize taken by Helios, best Great Dane in the show, and Nevezel of the bitches. Don, the best Great Dane dog bred in this country. Nellie, the best Great Dane bitch bred in this country. Melac, the best Great Dane dog puppy in the show. Meg Merrilies, the best Great Dane bitch under 18 months. Don, the best dog in the show, owned by a member of the club.

The premium for the best kennel of four owned by one exhibiter was awarded to Mr. Ulrich of Germany.

Mr. Gustav Lang of Stuttgart, Germany, the judge of Great Danes, came over to this city to pass on the dogs. The points of Great Danes were argued, and he convinced the club that all countries, America, Germany, and England, can judge their dogs by the same rules. Mr. Lang took pleasure in giving the members of the club all possible points and information about the race in order to bring it up to the highest possible standard. He was pleased to find so many real fanciers of this grand breed in the West.

POINTERS AND SETTERS.

Class 29. Deerhounds, dogs.—First prize, Robber Chieftain, John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass. Second prize, Clansman, John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.

Class 31. Greyhounds, challenge dogs and bitches.—First prize, Highland Chief, H. W. Huntington, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Class 34. Pointers, challenge dogs.—First prize, Graphic, Charles Heath, Newark, N. J.

Challenge Bitches—First prize, Revel III., Charles Heath, Newark, N. J.

Class 36. Pointers, dogs.—First prize, Luck of Idstone, Idstone Kennels, Dayton, O. Second prize, Graphite, E. R. Bellman, Madison, N. J. Third prize, Lord Graphic, John R. Daniels, Cleveland, O. Fourth prize, Sancho, Edwin H. Morris, New York City. 2 H. C. Res., Hornell Sam, Hornell Harmony Kennels, Hornellsville, N. Y. 2 H. C., Victor Meteor Croxteth, R. Raimer, Danville, Ill. H. C., Macon, C. W. Depauw, New Albany, Ind. H. C., Rex, Wilbur Parker, Cleveland, O.

Class 45. English Setters—Challenge.—First prize, Ch. Leddersdale, Davey & Richards, London, Ontario, Canada.

Class 46. English Setters—Dogs.—First prize, Monk of Furness, Elms Kennels, St. Paul, Minn. Second prize, Count Harry, George Waddington, Geneva, Ia. Third prize, Matame, W. B. Wells, Chatham, Ontario, Canada. Fourth prize, Locksley, Davey & Richards, London, Ontario, Canada. V. H. C. R., Count John, George Waddington, Geneva, Ia. V. H. C., Don S., Omar Stoppel, Cleveland, O. H. C., Budd, T. B. Emerson, Miles, Ia. H. C., Stice, H. J. Davis, Miles, Ia. C., Blue Link, H. B. Jeffery, Chicago, Ill.

Class 50. Irish Setters—Challenge Dogs.—First prize, Elcho Jr., Dr. William Jarvis, Claremont, N. H. Second prize, Dick Swiveller, George H. Covert, Chicago, Ill. V. H. C. R., Mack N., W. H. Kohns, No. 236 Summit street, Dayton, O.

Class 52. Irish Setters—Dogs.—First prize, Max, Allison V. Armour, Chicago, Ill. Second prize, Ben C., Joseph Crugom, Milwaukee, Wis. Third prize, Larry S., E. Maher, Philadelphia, Pa. Fourth prize, Nelson, Joseph F. Nash, Chicago, Ill. V. H. C. R., Don J., S. W. Jenks, Dayton, O. V. H. C., Prince Ninon, F. H. Perry, Equitable Building, Des Moines, Ia. H. C., Garryowen IV., George H. Covert, Chicago, Ill. H. C., Meadowthorpe Rover, Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Ky. C., Donegal Boy, Charles P. Doerr, Chicago, Ill.

Class 53. Irish Setters—Bitches—First prize, Ruby Glenmore, W. L. Washington's Kildare Kennels, Pittsburg, Pa. Second prize, Nellie H., Henry Schubert, Kaukauna, Wis. Third prize, Nino, F. H. Perry, Equitable Building, Des Moines, Ia. Fourth prize, Flora H., Henry Schubert, Kaukauna, Wis. V. H. C. R., Corinne, George E. Everett, Grand Island, Neb. V. H. C., Dude's Noreen, R. K. Norton, Chicago, Ill. V. H. C., Kate IX., George H. Covert, Chicago, Ill. H. C., Glidelia, W. C. White, Chicago, Ill. H. C., Kildare Ruby, George H. Covert, Chicago, Ill. C., Lone Star Queen, George H. Covert, Chicago, Ill.

Class 54. Irish Setters—Puppies under 12 months, Dogs.—First prize, Rancho, F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia. Second prize, Emerald Isle, Fred P. Kirby, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 55. Irish Setters—Puppies under 12 months, Bitches.—First prize, Flora H., Henry Schubert, Kaukauna, Wis. Second prize, Gypsy H., Henry Schubert, Kaukauna, Wis.

Class 56. Black-and-Tan or Gordon Setters, Challenge Dogs.—First prize, Little Boy, Sam G. Dixon, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 57. Black-and-Tan or Gordon Setters, Challenge Bitches.—First prize, Rose, W. S. Hammett, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 58. Black-and-Tan or Gordon Setters, Dogs.—First prize, Meadowthorpe Heather Boy, Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Ky. Second prize, Dixon, Thomas E. Ashmead, Philadelphia, Pa. Third prize, King Item, H. F. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. Fourth prize, Fritz, Miss Jessie Gray, Chicago, Ill. B. H. C. R., Meadowthorpe Laddie, Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Class 59. Black-and-Tan or Gordon Setters, Bitches.—First prize, Jessie, G. Griffin, Philadelphia, Pa. Second prize, Countess Roxie, H. F. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. Third prize, Daisy, Fred P. Kerby, Philadelphia, Pa. Fourth prize, Jessie, H. R. Parker, Cleveland, O.

Class 60. Black-and-Tan or Gordon Setters—Puppies under 12 months, Dogs.—First prize, Meadowthorpe Rex, Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

SPECIAL PREMIUM AWARDS.

Pointers—For the best dog owned by a member of the Pointer Club, Graphic first; for the best bitch, Revel III. first; for the best pointer exhibited, Graphic; for the best kennel of four, Charles Heath; silver medal for dog that has been in a field trial, Lebanon; for *American Field* cup, to be won three times, Graphic first.

Collies—For the best collie not more than 2 years old, Roslyn Clara, first; for best collie born in 1889, Marmion, first; for best American-bred collie, Scotilla II.; for best kennel of four, Chestnut Hill Kennel; for best collie puppy, Marmion.

Smooth Fox Terriers—For best fox terrier in the show, Valet, first; for best in the open class, Veronese; for best American bred puppy, Cony I.; for best puppy in any class, Cony I'; for best kennel of four or more, John E. Thayer.

Wire Haired Fox Terriers—For best in the show, Eskdale Broom, first.

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

Fifty-two Head of the Hamlin Breed Bring $35,040.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Breeders and owners of trotting stock from almost every section of the United States and Canada are now in New York. They have been drawn here to attend the spring sales at the American Institute Building by Messrs. Peter C. Kellogg & Co. The first of these was held today, and comprised the consignment of Mr. C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, and were bred by him at his village farm, East Aurora, Erie County, this State. The more than half a hundred head offered and sold were a desirable lot, and the prices obtained were considered very good by many of the best judges present. This, of course, refers to the entire lot, as fifty-two trotters of all ages brought the snug sum of $35,040, an average of $673.84. Among those present were Mr. John E. Clay and Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; Robert Steele, Philadelphia; Robert Bonner, David Bonner, A. B. Darling, T. C. Eastmond, Matthew Riley, J. N. Gray, Sire Bros., L. F. Pettel, W. M. Humphrey, E. D. Morgan, and Theodore F. Havemeyer, New York; Col. J. W. Conley, Chicago; and hundreds of others. Some of the more notable sales were:

Fernoline, blk. m., 9, by Kentucky Prince—Lady Dexter, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; J. S. Ferguson, New York, $3,500.

Carleton, b. c., 5, by Mambrino King—Barbara, by Kentucky Prince; H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass., $2,000.

Automatic, b. c., 2, by Mambrino King—Topaz, by Strathmore; Gurdon Conkling, Glens Falls, N. Y., $1,550.

Senorita, b. f., 3, by Mambrino King—Toilet, by Almont Jr.; L. F. Pettel, New York, $1,500.

Hollander, b. c., 4, by Almont Jr.—Myrtle, by Wood's Hambletonian; L. F. Pettel, New York, $1,400.

Chicory, b. m., 7, by Mambrino Dudley—Emilia, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Thomas C. Wilcox, Camp Round Post-Office, Pennsylvania, $1,300.

Methodical, b. c., 2, by Almont Jr.—Medea, by Mambrino King; Dr. C. E. Conold, Laconia, N. H., $1,100.

Guenn, b. m., 5, by Mambrino King—Favorite, by Dunn's Star; L. F. Pettel, New York, $1,000.

Electra, b. m., 5, by Almont Dictator—Mandrake, by Blackwood Chief; L. F. Pettel, New York, $1,000.

ROOM FOR TROTTERS IN ENGLAND.

Johnny Splan Furnishes American Breeders a Few Points.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Johnny Splan, who is known throughout the country as a trainer and driver of trotting horses, arrived in New York today from Europe by the steamer Fulda. Splan has been abroad since last October, and his business abroad was the driving and showing of American fast steppers in connection with the visit of Barnum abroad. Splan believes there is a great market for American trotters in England.

"Any quantity of sound, good-mannered, and courageous horses can be placed there," he said. "They don't object to age particularly, and the few horses that I took over are still there, and such prices were offered me for them I had to part with them. It would have been easy for me to have placed fifty more. People came to me for them. I did not go to them. Trotters that are good roadsters and can go a distance are wanted. And if American breeders would take as much trouble to show such horses there as some Yankees do to exhibit a patent mouse-trap they would be greatly benefited."

Clifton Entries.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Clifton entries for tomorrow:

First race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Falcon, John Arkins, Eatontown, Stonewall, Raveler, Englewood, Belmont, Savage, Josh Billings, Pegasus.

Second race, for 3-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Defendant, Faustina, Millie Williams, Ripley, Harrison, Jenevous, Lillie M., Nomad, Nivalis.

Third race, for all ages, one and one-sixteenth miles—John Arkins, Wahoo, Jim Murphy, J. J. O'B., Little Jim, Gounod, Jennie H.

Fourth race, for 2-year-old colts, half mile—Cerise colt, Eclipse, Duke John, Alderman Mac, Best Boy.

Fifth race, for all ages, non-winners this year, three-fourths of a mile—Albemarle, Faustina, Sam Harper Jr., Jack Rose, Khaftan, Iceberg, Calera Souvenir.

Sixth race, for all ages, non-winners this year, three-fourths of a mile—Primrose, Glencliffe, Rosemary Murray gelding, Passaic, Lizzie M., The Sinner, George Angus, Triple Cross.

Michigan Circuit Dates.

LANSING, Mich., March 4.—[Special.]—The Michigan fairs trotting circuit, which includes the Agricultural Societies at Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, and Port Huron, and the State Fair at Lansing, was organized here today. These societies have heretofore conflicted in dates, but have now perfected a strong and harmonious combination. The circuit will hang up $11,500 in purses at the next fall's fairs, Bay City contributing $1,500 and the others $2,500. The dates for the races in the circuit were arranged as follows: First week in September at Port Huron; second week at Lansing; third week at Grand Rapids; fourth week at Saginaw, and first week in October at Bay City.

Guttenburg Results.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—The weather was clear and pleasant enough for horse-racing today and a fair crowd assembled at the Guttenburg track, paying little or no heed to the mud and slush through which they were compelled to travel to get there.

First race, for horses that have run and not won at this meeting, six furlongs—Queen of Hearts won; Tom Kearns second, Skip third. Time, 1:20.

Second race, seven furlongs—Gendarme won, Hot Scotch second, Banker third. Time, 1:34¼.

Third race, for 3-year-old maidens, six furlongs—Dalsyrian won, Gypsy King second, Dorer third. Time, 1:22¼.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Lady Agnes won, Harry Faustus second, King Idle third. Time, 1:34.

Fifth race, one mile and a furlong—Carrie G. won, Gray Cloud second, Alvedo third. Time, 2:04½.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Mamie Hay won, Pericles second, Bothwell third. Time, 1:35¾.

DIRECTOR WAGNER'S BIG OFFER.

Inducements to Frank Foreman from the Philadelphia Club.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—Frank Foreman called at the Baltimore club's headquarters today. He expects to report to "Tom" Loftus at Cincinnati on or about the 20th inst. Foreman said: "Last Sunday afternoon I received a visit from Director Wagner of the Philadelphia Players' club. He came to my house in a hack, and had three gentlemen with him. The others remained in the hack while Mr. Wagner came into the house. We had a long talk. He urged me to go back with him to Philadelphia. Among other things he told me that my contract with Cincinnati was comparatively worthless, inasmuch as it gave Mr. Stern a chance to release me at any time on ten days' notice. The contract, he said, further, would not hold in the courts and for that matter no base-ball contract would. Then he offered me a big lump of money to rejoin his team, and counted out $2,000 in bank notes and laid it on the table. He said I could have it if I would consent to him. I refused point blank. I told him I had a personal contract with Mr. Stern which insured me work for three years to play ball in the summer and work in his business house in the off season. This contract was drawn up in New York by Lawyer Abe Hummel upon the same lines as the now famous contract in which Col. McCaull holds Marion Manola. Finally Mr. Wagner proposed that I should go over to Philadelphia for a day or two simply as his guest, and agreed not to talk base-ball on the journey. I thanked him and declined the invitation. I told him that I had done all the contract signing I intended to do for the next three years. Then Mr. Wagner and his friends got in their hack and drove back to town."

More Suits Against the Old Giants.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Three new cases have been begun by the Metropolitan Exhibition company in the Supreme Court. The defendants in the three new injunction suits are the famous pitcher, Timothy J. Keefe; fielder George Gore, and second baseman Daniel Richardson. This is but an active beginning of the suits that are contemplated against all the other members of the old "Giant" team who have deserted. As the summonses are returnable in twenty days these new suits are quite likely to interfere with the club's intended tour South.

CORBETT REAPPOINTED.

The Pugilist Again Chosen the Olympic Club's Boxing Professor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—[Special.]—Jim F. Corbett, Kilrain's master, was last night reappointed professor of boxing by the Olympic Club directors after the presention of the petition, signed by over 610 admiring friends and clubmen, asking for such action. Corbett will not assume his duties until he completes a tour of the East, where he will give exhibitions of his skill. Joe McAuliffe and Corbett are at loggerheads, and a match between the two coast arrivals is probable at no distant day. Corbett, who is of good family and possessed of an excellent education, seems determined to follow pugilism for a livelihood, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of his many friends to keep him out of the ring.

FALLON'S PECULIAR ACTIONS.

Efforts of the Brooklyn Pugilist to Knock Out Jackson.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Jack Fallon of Brooklyn, to whom a benefit was given tonight at the Palace Rink in Williamsburg, succeeded in making himself very disagreeable before the close of the evening's show. Peter Jackson, the Australian champion, who had gone at considerable inconvenience to himself to spar with the beneficiary, received what was thought by every one present to be very bad treatment at the hands of Fallon. In the second round of the bout between Jackson and Fallon the latter made an effort to knock out the man from the antipodes.

Fallon was evidently out of form and showed up poorly in the first round. Toward its close he struck savagely at the good-natured colored pugilist, who seemed surprised at the attack. They came together with a rush in the second round, and Jackson thumped his opponent in good style. In-fighting prevailed and Jackson's long arms flew around his opponent in a dangerous way. The round was brought to a sudden close by the police shoving Fallon off the stage. No one seemed to know how to account for Fallon's conduct.

DON'T LIKE THE HANDICAPS.

The Billiardists Think Ives Has Been Given Too Many Points.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Many billiard enthusiasts expressed the opinion today that the handicaps for the Chicago billiard tournament favored Ives more than any other player. This opinion is declared to be shared by the players themselves, with the exception of Ives. The announcement, however, of the handicap in points is final and must be accepted. The handicap was made by Mort T. Humphrey, manager of the tournament for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company. Mr. Humphrey said today to a reporter that his decision as to the handicap in points was the result of two months' careful study of the situation. He thought it was easy for the public to take exceptions to the handicaps, now that the New York tournament was over, but the handicaps had been made before that event, and of course without any reference to the manner in which the players came out. He thought, however, that "there would be less kicking after the tournament than there was now."

At the Chicago tournament all the experts played at 14-inch balk line and there was a general impression, which was erroneous, that Ives would undoubtedly show the same speed at 14-inch as he had shown at 8-inch balk-line.

"It is seldom," continued Mr. Humphrey, "that a man shows the same speed in a tournament that he does at practice, and Daly, Schaefer, and Catton have told me that they considered my handicap to be better than that made by Mr. McCreery or Mr. Kavanagh. Now eight-inch balk-line is really almost rail play, but it is different at the fourteen-inch balk-line, and the more the handicap is looked over, taking everything into consideration, the more satisfactory it will be."

Slosson and Schaefer were in Philadelphia today, where they have been giving exhibition games.

Daly was not disposed to criticise the handicap, and thought it was unnecessary anyway because there was no appeal from the decision. He told his friends today that he was entirely satisfied with the handicaps. Heiser thinks there is more than twenty-five points of difference between his game and Catton's and that of Ives, and that the handicap is in his favor.

County Employés Will Shoot.

A number of County Building employés and others met at the office of B. M. Munn last evening and took preliminary steps toward the organization of a new gun club. C. W. Patterson presided and the following were nominated as officers: C. W. Patterson, President; J. M. Munn, Vice-President; R. E. Buchanan, Secretary; F. W. McNally, Treasurer. The name "American Gun Club of Chicago" was adopted. J. M. Munn, Henry Zimple, and Edward Hubjest were selected to find suitable shooting grounds.

The Kansas-Chicago Shoot.

A special committee of the Chicago Sportsmen's Association met at the Sherman House last night and made arrangements to receive the delegation of Kansas City marksmen which will arrive this morning. About thirty-five Kansas City sportsmen are coming, and they will be met at the Union Depot and escorted to the Sherman House. The Kansas-Chicago match will be shot tomorrow and Friday at Grand Crossing, and will commence in the morning. Tomorrow night the Kansas City men will be taken to the theater, and Friday night they will be tendered a banquet at the Sherman House.

The Chicago team has not yet been selected. The five members who were appointed a week ago will choose the other five today. At first it was thought there would be more than ten men in the team, but last night it was agreed to limit it to the number stated.

J. S. Campbell to Reside in New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—The well-known Chicago horseman, J. S. Campbell, proposes to take up his residence in New York. He has brought with him a string of runners, which he will stable temporarily at the West End stables, as he can exercise them there on the tan-bark riding-track. He is stopping at present at a hotel while he is furnishing the home which he has purchased on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

NOLAN DENIES HIS GUILT.

Missouri's State Treasurer Relieved from Duty.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—[Special.]—Gov. Francis today formally suspended State Treasurer Ed T. Noland and assumed charge of the State finances pending the investigation of the office accounts. The published reports that the suspension occurred last Friday on the Governor's return from New York are incorrect. The books of the Treasurer's office have been in the Governor's charge since that time; but Mr. Noland continued at the head of the department until removed by the Governor's action today. The formal notification of his suspension was received by Mr. Noland at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The office of the Treasurer of the State of Missouri is now absolutely in the hands of the Governor, and when its doors open tomorrow Mr. Noland will have no more business there than any private citizen. In addition to suspending the Treasurer Gov. Francis said he had decided to bring quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to oust Mr. Noland from office. Mr. Noland takes a cheerful view of the situation and expresses the belief that the quo warranto proceedings and the suspension are not significant when taken in connection with the examination of his books which the Governor has been making. He is not affected by the presumption that the Governor's action today may be the result of discoveries unfavorable to him, and persists in the statement that his books are perfectly straight and that the Governor's report will so state.

Gov. Francis, while he does not say that the court proceedings are the legitimate outcome of the investigation, admits that he has discovered "certain irregularities." Just what these irregularities are he will not explain until the examination has been completed, which will not be before several days. Mr. Noland's friends claim that a proper investigation could not have been made in this short time and that a week's more time is absolutely necessary to do justice to the Treasurer.

The Capital tonight is full of all manner of damaging reports about the subject, but definite and positive information from a reliable source cannot be obtained. If there is a shortage none of the State officials will admit it, and Mr. Noland strenuously and persistently denies it. J. S. Flemming, the Jefferson City banker who is on Noland's bond, is the source to which most of the damaging rumors can be traced. He is apparently satisfied in his own mind that the accounts are not straight, but thus far has given no authority for his statements. In the face of Mr. Noland's denial nothing short of the Governor's reports can be taken as final. As published yesterday, Mr. Flemming places the amount of the deficit at $35,000, and a rumor to that effect which emanates from him is believed to be the foundation of the reports against the State Treasurer. The common talk here tonight is that there is a shortage of exactly $32,000, but no one can be found who cares to father the statement. The story which attracts most attention is that the delegation which came up from St. Louis last night, and who are supposed to represent the bondsmen, came prepared to make good any shortage that might be discovered. They refuse to discuss the matter and admit nothing about the action taken at the St. Louis meeting. The sum which, it is claimed, has been raised by the bondsmen is variously estimated at from $25,000 to $35,000. In this connection John O'Day comes in for severe condemnation as the only man who attended the Lindell Hotel meeting and then went back on his promises.

INSURANCE RATES CUT.

LAKE COMPANIES MAKE IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE POLICY.

They Are Designed to Protect Both the Vesselmen and Those to Whom the Premiums Are Paid—Guarding Against Foreign Corporations—The New Tariffs as Far as Arranged—What the Men Interested Have to Say.

The most important meeting in the history of the later-day inland marine was that of the lake underwriters at the Grand Pacific yesterday. There were present Townsend Davis, Henry S. Sill, and O. F. Flint of Buffalo, Eugene Harbeck of Detroit, David Vance of Milwaukee, and Thomas G. Crosby, James P. Kellogg, and George L. McCurdy of Chicago.

At the morning session the old style of lake insurance policy for vessels, which had been in vogue for a score of years, was done away with entirely and a new form adopted. The committee appointed at the Inland Lloyd's meeting in Buffalo last January submitted a draft of a policy made after a study of practices in ocean insurance and their adaptability to the lakes. The report was adopted.

The main changes are that in iron and steel hulls there shall be no third reduction for "new for old" in the metal parts replaced. "Lost cable chains shall be paid for in full." While the serious losses from groundings in the Sault Ste. Marie passage and the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers (amounting last year to over $300,000) are not hit at directly, a clause is inserted in the new policy that no claim shall lie against underwriters in case of "violation of any law, ordinance, or regulation to which said vessel may be subject." Of course, the regulations meant are those of Gen. Poe, limiting the draft of vessels through the St. Clair Flats Canal and the locks at Sault Ste. Marie. The clause gives the underwriters a chance to fight these grounding losses in most instances if they are so disposed.

IN CASE OF COLLISION.

When a boat is sunk by collision and a suit for the recovery of her value from the other vessel is instituted "the valuation of the vessel as fixed in this policy shall be considered the value in the respective claims of the insurers and the insured." Frequently where the surviving vessel has had to pay collision losses the owners have placed a high value on the lost boat and compelled the insurance companies to take a smaller division of the amount recovered. This clause stops all this. Where a vessel's machinery breaks down she is to be towed to a "port of repairs" and not of a "port of safety" as hitherto provided.

At the afternoon session Messrs. Flint, Davis, and Vance, appointed in the morning to bring in a tariff of insurance charges on vessels for next season (1890), made a report. To meet the strong competition of English companies which stepped in last spring and took considerable business, the first-class steamers were divided into three divisions and different rates fixed on each. On A1 boats valued at $150,000 and upward the season full rate will be 3¼ per cent; on A1 boats valued at between $100,000 and $150,000 the rate will be 3½ per cent; and on all other A1 boats 4 per cent. For boats with water-bottoms, giving them the protection of two bottoms in case of striking a rock, a reduction of ¼ per cent is made.

The rates on A2 and A2½ vessels are somewhat advanced, but none of the members could remember just how much. One guessed that the rate on A2 had been put up from 6 to 6½ per cent. The tariff was sent to the printer as soon as adopted, and there was no way of verifying the guess.

LAST YEAR'S PREMIUMS.

When the committee submitted its report it was said the lake companies took in about $900,000 last year in premiums on vessels, not counting the insurance paid directly to English companies. It was stated that the reductions in A1 boats would not decrease the gross premiums next season on the same amount of business. The report then recommended several other important changes which were also adopted. The rate for collision liability—that is, the liability of a vessel to pay the loss caused by sinking another boat—was reduced from 1 to ¾ per cent, divided between the months pro rata. The additional insurance required for the first five days in December was reduced from 20 to 10 per cent of the boat's season's insurance on steam vessels, sail craft rates remaining the same. The insurance for the entire year, instead of during the season of navigation, was made ¼ per cent extra instead of ½ per cent, and the premium for the fire risk alone was cut down from 1 per cent to .72 per cent. The question of extra insurance rates for March was left with the companies.

"I think we have granted concessions to vessel-owners which will be appreciated," Capt. Vance said.

"There is no doubt the tariff will be maintained," Mr. Davis added.

"The heavy losses from collisions last year will tend to increase the number of vessels taking the collision liability clause," Mr. Sill remarked.

"No one will want to charge any less than the rates we have fixed," said Mr. Kellogg.

"The new policy is for the benefit of vesselmen. It makes plain many points that were before obscure."

The underwriters will hold a session this afternoon to have a final talk over the matter of maintaining the new tariff. How vesselmen will regard the reduction of rates on the high-grade boats and the corresponding increase on vessels in the lower classes remains to be seen. It was on A1 craft last season that a large percentage of insurance losses accrued.

OTHER MARINE NOTES.

The Chicago Vessel-Owners' Association has elected the following Board of Directors for next season: W. M. Egan, J. L. Higgie, J. G. Keith, C. W. Elphicke, William Walsh, J. S. Dunham, and Thomas Hood. The directors then selected officers as follows: President, W. M. Egan; Vice-President, J. S. Dunham; Secretary, Frank B. Higgie; Treasurer, C. W. Elphicke. Executive Committee, J. G. Keith, J. L. Higgie, and William Walsh.

All the agents of the Anchor Line will meet here this morning to discuss next season's business. Eastern Traffic Manager Payne yesterday said it was absurd to suppose any effort would be made to regulate grain rates from Chicago. He feared Hill's Manitoba line of steamers from Buffalo to Duluth would again be a source of serious trouble in the matter of maintaining Northwestern rates next season.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Report of the International Law Committee Discussed and Adopted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The Pan-American conference today discussed the report of the Committee on International Law and finally adopted it.

The first committee of the conference to make majority and minority reports was that on Customs Union. They were presented today. The majority say that the establishment of a customs union, as generally understood, would require not only a partial sacrifice of the national sovereignty of the American nations but more radical changes in their respective Constitutions than they are willing to accept. The majority believe that the principal of unrestricted reciprocity is acceptable and that its adoption would in all probability bring about as favorable results as those obtained by free trade among the different States of this Union. A customs union on this basis, however, the majority deems impracticable as a continental system at present.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Pittsburg Seal and Fur company of Pittsburg, Pa., failed yesterday for $40,000.

Peter Schwab, a laborer, was killed in the Niles Tool Works at Hamilton, O., yesterday, by a falling armor plate.

It is stated that the Mexican Government proposes to adopt a new customs tariff system, to go into operation June 1.

Sir John Thompson has amended his Criminal Law bill which was presented to the Ontario House of Commons last night. The amendment effectually suppresses Mormonism in Canada.

The West Jersey Presbytery, after several meetings at which the question was discussed, finally decided at a meeting yesterday afternoon in favor of revising the Confession of Faith by a vote of 22 to 16.

Epidemic catarrh, grip, or influenza being due to atmospheric or miasmatic influences, Quina Laroche is the most efficient remedy. As a tonic and reconstructor of the exhausted system it is of extraordinary value. It is prescribed not only during the course of the malady, but in the distressing prostration which follows it. As a protective medicine given during the first days of exposure after an attack Quina Laroche is unapproachable.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING.

LAKE AND RAIL LINES LIKELY TO COME IN CONFLICT.

Differentials Demanded by the Water Companies Considered Too Large by the Railroads—The Latter Claim That the Steamboats Have All the Advantages and Are Driving the Railroads Out of the Business—Passenger War Spreading to Points West of the Missouri.

It appears from the official report that last week's meeting of the Central Traffic Association Committee on Lake and Rail Differentials with the managers of the Lake Erie and Lake Michigan lines was more interesting than was given out at the time.

After explaining the object of the meeting the Chairman stated that the lines in the Central Traffic Association, especially those starting from Buffalo, Chicago, etc., felt that the differentials granted the lake lines last year, taking into consideration the increased speed of the boats and the good service they gave, allowed them to carry such a large proportion of the traffic as was detrimental to the roads west of Buffalo.

Therefore it was thought something should be done to lessen the differentials, otherwise the rail lines would sooner or later be swamped. The argument that the boats did not want higher rates was not practical, it was claimed, especially as the service rendered was so near the character of that given shippers by the roads leading from Buffalo to Chicago. It was claimed that boat service being more efficient than in former years, if rates were to be based on service, including speed, no great differences between rail and lake and all-rail rates should obtain.

Further, the question of insurance did not largely affect shipments by water, the average not exceeding one-eighth of 1 per cent on the value of the property insured. As insurance was not made on an average of over two months out of the average eight months of open navigation, it was claimed this would really bring the average of insurance to about one-thirtieth of 1 per cent of the value of the shipments over the whole season. As this item of insurance had been made in the past one of the special features of differences to be allowed the boat lines, this failure to insure displayed confidence on the part of shippers in good service of the boat lines, and altered the old relative condition between water and rail interests, practically placing the boat lines on a par with the railroads.

The boat lines offered a resolution to the effect that the present differences between the all-rail and lake and rail rates be accepted as being fair and proper. All the railroads voted against the proposition.

The rail lines then offered a resolution asking that the maximum differential rates upon through traffic between Eastern points and the lake ports affected be 10 per cent of all-rail rates. All the lake lines voted against this resolution and all the rail lines for it.

After a lengthy discussion the following was offered on behalf of the best interests:

The vote just recorded shows a difference of opinion between the all-rail and the lake and rail lines which cannot be adjusted, and the resolution under which this meeting was called especially provided that the result should be submitted for trunk line action or concurrence; therefore,

Resolved, That the record of this meeting be submitted to the Trunk Line Executive Committee for such action as they may decide to take.

On behalf of the rail lines the following was offered:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the differences developed between the representatives of the roads in the Central Traffic Association and the representatives of the lake interests should be referred to the arbitration of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the joint committee, with power to call in a third disinterested party in case of disagreement, the question to be finally dealt with before March 31.

The five boat lines voted against this proposition and the seven railroad lines for it.

SPREADING BEYOND THE MISSOURI.

The Missouri Pacific Announces Cut Rates to Pueblo, Colo.

The reduced passenger rates between Chicago and Missouri River points ($8 first class and $5 second class, both ways) go into effect by all lines this morning. It is considered certain that the St. Louis roads will meet the cut rates of the Chicago lines, and probably make extensive reductions to and from points west of the Missouri River. The St. Louis lines find that the Chicago roads will seriously cut into their business unless they make corresponding reductions.

The reason why the St. Louis lines must cut their rates is because the Chicago lines, using the reduced fares as a basing rate, are selling cuts to Eastern points. For instance, the rate to Cincinnati via St. Louis is $17.30, but with the present cut the Chicago lines are selling second-class tickets to that point for $13 and first-class for $16, when formerly the rate was $21.30 first-class, the latter tickets only being sold.

The Kansas City Passenger Committee held a meeting yesterday to consider cut fares from that point. Nothing was done because the Trans-Missouri Association was unable to agree regarding the application of cut rates through St. Louis and Chicago in the territory west of the Missouri River. Another meeting of the Trans-Missouri Association will be held today.

The Missouri Pacific has given notice of a reduction to $15 from St. Louis to Pueblo and $10 Kansas City to Pueblo. If these rates are put in arbitrarily, other lines west of the Missouri River will object and claim protection under the rules of the Trans-Missouri Association.

The situation west of the Missouri River is becoming as complicated as it is east of there.

Confirmed the Sale.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 4.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court today E. Ellery Anderson of New York, on behalf of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company, applied for the confirmation of the sale of certain securities consisting of the stock of the International and Great Northern railway company, bonds and other securities claimed on the one hand by the Missouri Pacific railway company as pledges, and on the other hand by certain creditors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company. Judge Foster confirmed the sale.

Longer Divisions on the Wabash.

MONTICELLO, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—There are important changes in the divisions of the Wabash railroad announced here today, in the various divisions, especially those in Illinois. The divisions will be 150 miles long instead of 125 as at present. Bement will be the terminus of three great divisions and of the Altamont line.

An Illinois Central Cut.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 4.—[Special.]—The Illinois Central people in this city have announced that a cut in the Chicago passenger rates will go into effect next Thursday. The rate is 20 per cent lower in both first and second class tickets.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Committee of Eleven, lately appointed by the General Managers of the Central Traffic Association to consider propositions for the reorganization of the association, will probably meet in this city March 13. Chairman Blanchard has asked the members of the committee to notify him if that date is acceptable.

The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association at its last meeting considered the fare to be charged men in charge of freight shipments, also where standard and differential passenger fares exist. It was decided that where the classification provides that party in charge of freight shipments shall pay fare, it shall be construed to mean the first class unlimited fare of the initial line.

Chairman Walker of the "Gentlemen's" Association issued a call yesterday for the regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the association in the Rookery March 11. The meeting, Chairman Walker says, will be open for the consideration of all business that may be presented. As less than one-half of the roads in the territory of the association continue to be members it is not probable that any discussion regarding a reorganization will be had at this meeting.

Rumors have been current that G. W. Cushing, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Union Pacific, was about to retire. President Adams in reply to an inquiry said there was no truth in the report, and at the same time wrote in the highest terms of the services which Mr. Cushing had performed for the company. Mr. Adams took strong grounds against the practice of changing the heads of the mechanical department, and expressed the belief that a change of the kind would cost the Union Pacific $500,000.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has agreed to grant excursion rates of a fare and one-third for the round trip on account of the following occasions: Pittsburg Conference of the Evangelical Association, Canton, O., March 13 to 20, from points in Ohio and Pennsylvania; Georgia Chautauqua, Albany, Ga., March 10 to 31, from all association points; Grand Council of Royal Arcanum of Indiana, Indianapolis, April 3 and 4, from points in Indiana; Zion's Watch Tower Tract Society, Allegheny City, Pa., April 3 to 10, from all association points.

The General Passenger Agents of the Western roads have agreed to grant excursion rates for round trip on account of the following meetings: Southeastern Wisconsin Teachers' Association, Waukesha, Wis., March 31 to April 2, fare and one-third, from points in Wisconsin; Order of King's Daughters, Bloomington, Ill., April 9 and 10, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; Annual Conference National Christian Association, Chicago, Ill., April 22 to 23, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., Quincy, Ill., May 6, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; annual convention Young People's Institute of the United Presbyterian Church, Monmouth, Ill., May 6 to 8, fare and one-third from points in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin; General Conference M. E. Church, South, St. Louis, Mo., May 7 to 31, fare and one-third from points in Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

DID NOT HAVE TO DUST.

Law-Clerk Charles M. Miller Finally Wins His Suit.

The exhibition of emotion made by Charles M. Miller, the young attorney who sued Gartside & Leffingwell for $800 unpaid salary, was not in vain. The jury yesterday gave him a verdict of $275.

"Go ahead. We'll count noses, and when you get as many as the other side you'll have to stop." It was thus that Judge Baker granted Miller the time to produce witnesses to rebut the testimony of Capt. Black, A. W. Buckley, H. S. Musgrove, and Edward Gray, that a request to dust books was a reasonable one to make of a law clerk. S. S. Gregory, H. S. Robbins, and E. J. Queeney each in turn testified that they would not think of asking their clerks to do such menial work. It should be included in the janitor's duties. George Plummer said it was the custom among real, bona-fide lawyers to have janitors dust the books "when they are dirty."

"What do you mean by the word 'dirty'?" he was asked.

"Why, as some lawyers' minds, through lack of use, become clogged with dust, thus their books, also through lack of use, become covered with dust. Gartside & Leffingwell may employ clerks who prefer cleaning away this dust to bringing lawsuits. If I had such clerks I should also use them as janitors."

Messrs. Gartside & Leffingwell did not seem inclined to ask any more questions. The former, however, took the stand in surrebuttal and gave evidence to the effect that it took him twelve years to get beyond the book-dusting stage.

When the jury gave its verdict the defendants, whom the other lawyers in the court seemed inclined to "guy," hurried away with sheepish smiles, hardly waiting for their attorney to make a motion for a new trial.

Mr. Miller has taken an advanced stand in the matter. He holds that the poor clerks have been "jumped on" long enough. He said, after his victory: "Of course, there are some lawyers who have attained eminence in their profession who have in their earlier days dusted books. But they were foolish. It shows they had no respect for their position; they hadn't the dignity that every graduate of a law school should have. They literally trailed their learning in the dust, and clerks who have an idea of the exalted position they hold can afford to look down on them in silent contempt."

"Personally," said W. S. Forrest, "I confess, in all due humility, that I have at times dusted books. I realize now that it was a great mistake and has done much to hinder my advancement in the legal profession. I have lost many a good client on account of this early indiscretion. A man comes into my office and asks:

"'Did you ever dust law books?'
"'I did,' I say with sorrow.
"Then he walks out."

R. W. Morrison, with Dexter, Herrick & Allen, bowed his head in shame when he was asked if he had ever dusted books. "I have," he admitted, "but I wish you would say for me that I believed it was entirely respectable. I thought it would not be beneath my dignity to do anything that an Admiral of the English navy had done. You remember the song:

"When I was a lad I served a term
As office boy to an attorney's firm.
I cleaned the windows and swept the floor,
And I polished up the handle of the big front door.
I polished up the handle so carefullee,
That now I am the ruler of the Queen's navee.

"You see, as a matter of fact, I sort of thought I might become an Admiral, but on considering the lines more deeply I discovered there was nothing in the lines about dusting law books. That evidently accounts for my not being an Admiral. Still, I think if a man dusts the books well and attends to his other duties conscientiously he may become a lawyer in time."

James M. Flower of Flower, Smith & Musgrave was duly humiliated when he admitted that he had once dusted books. "But I have a worse confession than that to make," he said as he bowed his head in grief. "I once blacked boots. Of course it has been a great drawback to me in my law business. I was foolish at that time and only thought of how to support myself. I presume I have lost a great deal of business on account of this foolishness."

James S. Harlan of Gregory, Booth & Harlan begged to be excused. "You see," he said apologetically, "I have just finished dusting off the books. When a man takes a book out of the library to look up a reference he generally has to dust it off. I would suggest that a good way out of the difficulty would be to request the law clerk to look up a little matter in each book. That would be legal business and would also necessitate the dusting of the books."

"I have dusted books," said Edwin Walker. "I don't know how it happened, but I did do it. Of course it was unfortunate, but I didn't know any better at the time. I think I have dusted a book now and then recently when I wanted to look up an authority."

So it seems that Mr. Miller is in advance of the procession and is working zealously for the amelioration of the condition of lawyers' clerks. If some of the prominent lawyers of today had known this earlier they probably would never have dusted a law book. As it is nearly all of them have done it at some time in their lives.

IS IT DEAD OR ONLY SLEEPING?

Speculation as to the Condition of the North Dakota Lottery Bill.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 4.—[Special.]—The report that M. A. Dauphin of the Louisiana Lottery company is here is not true. He has not been here during the session.

Senator Lamoure denies that he said the Lottery bill would be reintroduced and passed over the Governor's veto, and says he desires to express thanks to the Eastern press for the information it is giving him on the proceedings of the Legislature.

Not a man who is known to be friendly to the Lottery bill will say that it is to be reintroduced. They maintain that the measure is dead. On the other hand, every man who is known to be opposed to the bill insists that it is to be resurrected and an attempt made to pass it by a two-thirds vote over the Governor's veto. The opposition is on the qui vive, and every movement of the men who favored the measure is watched day and night. Each night as the opponents retire they take with them the firm conviction that the following day the lottery people will spring into the arena with reinforcements, but the day brings disappointment and increases suspense.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Capt. Thomas W. Burns.

GALENA, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—Capt. Thomas W. Burns, one of the oldest pilots and masters on the Upper Mississippi and since 1884 United States Inspector of Steamboat Boilers for this district, died today at his home in Galena, aged 54 years.

Judge Daniel B. Tilden.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—Judge Daniel B. Tilden died at his home in the East End this evening. He was 84 years old and for 33 years was Probate Judge of Cuyahoga County. He was a member of Congress during the Mexican war and was during his career a figure in Northern Ohio.

SHE HAS GONE WITH ANOTHER MAN.

Mrs. Perry Divilbiss of Cissna Park, Ill., Leaves Husband and Child.

WATSEKA, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Perry Divilbiss of Cissna Park, this (Iroquois) county, eloped yesterday, leaving a husband and little girl. It is supposed she left with one Stanley Barnes. She left a note for her husband stating she never intended returning. The parties stand high in social circles.

CONTROLLED BY TRADERS

THE WALL STREET MARKET IN THE HANDS OF PROFESSIONALS.

The Public Continues to Stand Aloof, Taking No Hand in Speculation—A Momentary Period of Activity and Higher Prices Caused by Buying of Union Pacific—Unfavorable Rumors from Washington Cause Renewed Attacks on Western Union.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—Dullness still hangs like a wet blanket over the Stock Exchange. The volume of speculation is small, the movement of prices is only fractional, and what trading there is is in the hands of the professional operators and room traders.

Today's market opened off, with some selling by brokers supposed to represent Mr. Cammack. After a little the buying of Union Pacific seemed to stimulate such other stocks on the list as had any activity at all to a fractional extent. This was followed by another slight reaction. There was a sort of seesaw movement all day. When the market showed any symptoms of strength there was considerable selling done, and down it went at once.

The net result of the day's trading did not greatly change the figures on the list. Trading was confined to a few specialties. Union Pacific, St. Paul, and Reading were fairly active all day, but on fractional changes only. Sugar was active. It opened at 65⅜, sold down to 64⅛, and then climbed up to 67, reacting toward the close to 65¼, last night's closing figure. Pipe line certificates were fairly active, opening at 94⅛, selling up to 95⅛, broke to 91¾, and closed at 92¼. Lead was stronger and more active than it has been for a long while. The first price was 17⅝, which was soon pushed up to 18⅜, closing at 18⅛. The advance was accompanied by a story that the reorganization plan is going to be a success.

Western Union in the last hour was the object of attack on unfavorable rumors from Washington as to the likelihood of a Government telegraph. There were 6,500 shares dealt in during the closing hour. The opening price was 82⅜ and the lowest 81⅛.

Foreign exchange was up 1 per cent a pound sterling.

Money on call loan was up to 5 per cent, although some loans were made at 3 per cent. Time money is held pretty stiff at 6 per cent, and on first-class collateral only.

STREET RAILWAY BONDS FLOATED.

The St. Louis Trust Company Takes a Big Mortgage on the Broadway Line.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—[Special.]—The Broadway line, owned and operated by the Holmes syndicate of Chicago, has just completed negotiations with the St. Louis Trust company for the floating of $1,500,000 in first mortgage 5 per cent interest-bearing bonds, the money thus secured to be used in cabling the road from end to end, a distance of seven and a half miles. The bonds will probably be sold at a little above par, as the stock of the road represents $1,000,000 and is now quoted at 160. The President of the trust company was seen tonight and admitted that such was the arrangement made. Robert McCulloch, General Manager of the line, was also visited, and was surprised to learn that the matter had become public, but stated that it was true and that nearly all, if not quite all, of the money to be raised would be required in cabling the road, and that everything would be of the best that could be bought, including cars, track, and power-houses.

THE SHORTS COMPELLED TO COVER.

Wheat Goes Up and an Immense Business Is Done—The Fluctuations.

The bulls went angling for Pardridge's short wheat yesterday and succeeded in landing it. The opening price was about the same as Monday's close, but May reached 80¼@80⅜ cents before the day was over. The bulls took the aggressive from the start. B. P. Hutchinson and Pardridge were in the same boat—both needed wheat to cover their shorts. Pardridge's needs were the heavier and more pressing, and in satisfying them it required good management to prevent the market from making a two or three cent bulge. As it was, the price at its culminating point made about one cent advance on its closing price Monday. A great many of the bulls sold out their holdings on the advance and the bears were the buyers. The trading was active and for heavy quantities, while outside buying orders were numerous, giving the market a broader appearance than it has presented for some time. Wheat closed a fourth of a cent better than Monday.

The most active buyers at the start were Schwartz-Dupee and Jones-Kennett, who were both supposed to be acting under instructions from Leopold Bloom. Baxter was a heavy seller on the advance, realizing on 750,000 bushels from 80⅛ cents down to 79¾ cents. Schwartz-Dupee were likewise letting go at about the same time, the inference being that Bloom was satisfied with his profit. Pardridge's purchases yesterday and today are said to have amounted to about 4,000,000 bushels. The impression becoming general when the price was about 80⅛ cents that Pardridge had been squeezed dry, the crowd jumped on the market and pounded the price down to 79⅝ cents, but Hutchinson came to the rescue at this point and continued to be a moderate buyer for the remainder of the day. He had previously purchased about 1,000,000 bushels at 79⅞ cents and 80 cents, Baxter giving him 200,000, Logan 200,000, and McCormick 100,000. Schwartz-Dupee's early purchases footed up about 500,000 bushels, and Dunham, Baldwin-Farnum, and others were the sellers. When the price got above 79⅝ cents these buyers dropped all of their earlier purchases and a good deal besides.

The price eased, some sales being made at 79⅛ cents, but the latest was 79⅝ cents. Puts sold at 79⅛@79¼ cents and calls at 79⅞@80 cents.

Atchison Earnings Report.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—[Special.]—The Atchison reports another good week of earnings for the third week of February, although the increase is smaller than for previous weeks. The gross for the system was $493,589, an increase of $81,785; one-half the joint lines $29,227, an increase of $2,188, thus making a total of $522,816 and an increase of $83,902. This gain of $83,902, or 19 per cent, for the third week of February compares with $98,769, or 20 per cent, in the second week; $120,380, or 28¾ per cent, in the first week; and 19 per cent for the month of January. Based on percentages, the third week's gain has well maintained the previous improvement.

Englishmen After Lounge Factories.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4.—[Special.]—An English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of every lounge factory in this city, and, should it succeed in making a contract, over $1,000,000 of additional foreign capital will be brought to Indianapolis. It is not the purpose to form a trust, but to make a clean investment, the plan proposed being similar to the one employed in the brewery purchases. The present owners will be retained as managers, provided they so desire.

To Purchase Glass Factories.

FINDLAY, O., March 4.—An agent of an Eastern syndicate is in this city endeavoring to make arrangements to purchase all the glass factories here, regardless of the line of glass products to which they are devoted.

Don't Want Toledo Breweries.

TOLEDO, O., March 4.—The English syndicate which obtained figures on the Toledo breweries has cabled a refusal to proceed further, and the deal is off.

A Reliable Substitute for Mother's Milk. "Wagner's Infant Food."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Fred Brown's Ginger is particularly recommended as a tonic to persons recovering from fever or other diseases, and promptly relieves all pains in the stomach from whatever cause. At all druggists.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Boils and sores indicate impurities in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates humors.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of Michigan Central Passengers from Almost Certain Death.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 4.—[Special.]—A few days ago an attempt was made to wreck the Michigan Central railway fast express No. 2 near Hagersville and also at Courtland Station. A further attempt was made Friday morning about a mile east of Port Dover Junction. Two large stones were rolled on the track, one of which weighed fifty pounds. The place chosen for the commission of this crime was at the west end of an embankment about forty feet deep and just where the railroad crosses a big creek. The express came dashing along at a high rate of speed and struck the stones, sending one on either side of the track a distance of about fifty feet. Had the train gone over at this point it is hard to see how any of the passengers could have escaped. Detective Heenan tracked the would-be train-wreckers for a considerable distance, when their trail was lost, but the detectives were not idle, and today Tom Duesling of this place was arrested in a shanty in the woods about eight miles from Port Dover Junction and taken to Waterford. He was arraigned before the police magistrate of Waterford, confessed to the crime, and is held to the spring assizes. Duesling is a notoriously bad character and was at one time a member of the Salvation Army.

CONGRESSMAN SMITH'S PAINFUL INJURY.

One of His Legs Badly Crushed by the Wheels of a Street-Car.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[Special.]—Congressman G. W. Smith of Illinois met with a painful accident the other day by which one of his legs was crushed from the knee to the ankle. Mr. Smith was stepping from a street-car which was in motion, and in some way was thrown to the ground and dragged for some distance. At first it was thought the leg was broken, but it proved to be only badly bruised. Mr. Smith is now able to move about his room with the aid of a crutch, but it will be two or three weeks before he is able to do much traveling around.

Representative Hopkins of the Aurora district is ill at his hotel. A fortnight ago Mr. Hopkins suffered from a recurrence of the grip, but kept at his post during the World's Fair fight. For several days he was a severe sufferer, and is still confined to his bed, but is improving.

Representative Williams, who has been sick for nearly a month past, is able to be about the Capitol again.

FORGER FURSMAN EN ROUTE TO PONTIAC.

Sheriff Wilson Leaves New Orleans with His Prisoner in Charge.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 4.—[Special.]—Today Sheriff Wilson of Pontiac, Ill., returned from Baton Rouge with Gov. Nicholl's warrant for the extradition of the forger and swindler, William H. Fursman, alias Frank Morgan, wanted in Pontiac, Ill., for forging mortgage notes to the extent of nearly $200,000. The Sheriff and his prisoner boarded the 6:30 o'clock Illinois Central train last evening, and are now on their way to Pontiac.

SALE OF THE ROCKFORD, ILL., GAS PLANT.

An Eastern Syndicate the Purchasers and $300,000 the Price Paid.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—After several weeks of negotiation the Rockford Gas company today closed a deal by which they conveyed their entire plant to an Eastern company for $300,000. The purchasers are the American Gas company of Philadelphia, and they are said to be backed by the London and New York Investment company, an English concern.

Investigating Capt. Healy's Conduct.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—The investigation of charges of cruelty and misconduct against Capt. M. A. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear is in progress here before a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. The principal accusation against Capt. Healy is that while the Bear was in the Arctic last summer he ordered two sailors on the bark Estella, against whom some charge had been reported by the Captain of that vessel, taken aboard the Bear and triced up.

Capt. David Graham Simpson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—Capt. David Graham Simpson, master of the British ship Benares, which arrived here today from Newcastle, England, died at sea of consumption Feb. 9 and was buried at sea.

Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

Having the same DRY OZONIFEROUS AIR, with ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FROM FOG, and (being better sheltered) NO HARSH WINDS OR DUST TO IRRITATE WEAK THROATS AND LUNGS, has a BETTER WINTER and SPRING CLIMATE for BRONCHIAL AND PULMONARY TROUBLES THAN ASHEVILLE, and the COLD IS FELT LESS with mercury at 32 degrees, while raining, THAN AT AIKEN OR FLORIDA at 50 degrees, with sun shining.

The THERMAL WATERS are AN UNEQUALED SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Gout, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Nervous Exhaustion, Etc. BATHS THE FINEST IN AMERICA, and the Home Comforts, Cuisine, and Sanitary Conditions of the MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL unexcelled. For circulars, etc., address W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars from Cincinnati via Queen & Crescent R. R. direct to Hotel.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

Broadway and Prince street,

NEW YORK.

Under new management, on the EUROPEAN PLAN. The house will be thoroughly renovated, recarpeted, repainted, and put in complete order. RESTAURANT equal to any in the city.

Rooms $1 a day and upward.

HILDRETH & ALLEN.

D. M. Hildreth, of West End Hotel, Long Branch. F. J. Allen, of Astor House. Walter E. Hildreth.

THE NEW EVERETT,

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

Under John O. Planks Hotel System; the largest hotel in the land of flowers. Fine Band. Write for further particulars.

WINDGUARD

CHIMNEY TOPS

—FOR—

Defective Smoke Flues.

Sewers cleaned, repaired, and deodorized.

WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY,

A full pound; absolutely pure, strictly fresh.

JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

—"In their bright round the seasons come and go."

Anniversary.

Fresh in the minds of our patrons are the memorable sales inaugurated by this company in March, 1888, and repeated in March, 1889.

On Monday, March 3d, we opened our Anniversary Sale of 1890.

Our offer has been accepted for thirty-five car loads of Furniture at fifty cents on the dollar. This purchase embraces almost every desirable article in the Furniture line. Every piece is new, fashionable and reliable—such as we sell every day in the year at full price. They will be marked and sold at half price.

Our first and second floors will be devoted exclusively to this sale.

The sale includes a large selection of Curtains and Draperies.

These goods will positively not be sent on approval, returned or exchanged, and all purchases must be delivered this month.

Sale to continue during March only.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,

WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

Dwarfed Prices.

Our Colossal Sale

Of Furniture insures the Greatest Bargains ever known. Equaled by None; Surpassing All.

Examination of the Quality of Goods we offer will prove them to be the Best Values ever known.

All Goods are warranted, and, if not perfectly satisfactory, can be Exchanged, or Money will be cheerfully Refunded.

Everything marked in Plain Figures—One Price—Cash.

We deliver to Hyde Park and Englewood Tuesday and Friday.
We deliver to Oak Park and Austin Wednesday.
We deliver to Edgewater, Ravenswood, Lake View, and Evanston Thursday.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

The Cheapest Furniture House in America,

249 and 251 State Street.

2nd Month of Our Successful 20% Discount Sale.

The handsome savings to buyers in the past four weeks represent hundreds of dollars. Are you going to let the opportunity glide by without getting some of these choice goods at 80 cents on the dollar?

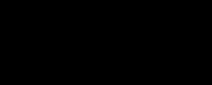
READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER CLOTHING.
HATS AND SHOES ALL GOING.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams-sts.

RUPTURE

Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet. ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES. DR. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.



BORSCH-OPTICIAN. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.
87 Metropolitan Blk., Chicago, Ill. | 629 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Talk Is Cheap; It's Quality That Sells

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

GUNS!

Acting for a New York house, I have bought of the Assignee the Entire Property of the WESTERN ARMS AND CARTRIDGE CO. at an Exceedingly Low Figure. Will close it out in 30 days at Sacrifice Prices. The Best Goods will go quickly.

The Hammerless Guns—Westley Richards, Greener, Scott, Daly, Pittsburg Arms Co., Lefever, and Ithaca—$30.00 up.
Hammer Guns—Daly, Clabrough, Pieper, and other cheaper makes—$7.00 up.
Wood Powder Loaded Shells, per M., $20.
Ammunition below factory cost.
Gun Implements very cheap.
Rifles—Winchester, Colt, Marlin, and Remington—$7.50 up.
Revolvers, 75c up. Colt's and Smith & Wesson, $5.00 up.
Shoes, Shirts, Coats—awfully low.
Gun-Covers, Cases, and Boxes.

CHAS. W. BURDETT, Agent,

49 STATE-ST.

CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.

FURNITURE

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

We sell durable goods at lower prices than all competitors.
Immense assortment of Bedroom, Dining-room, Library, and Hall Furniture.
Honest made Parlor Furniture and Curled Hair Mattresses a specialty. Our own make.
Also Andrews' New "Gem" Folding Beds.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,

222 WABASH-AV.,

Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, PORK, AND CORN-MEAL. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, February 17th, 1890.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for flour, pork, or corn-meal," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., will be received at this office until one o'clock of Monday, March 17th, 1890, for furnishing for the Indian service and delivering at Ashland and Duluth, Wisc., in such proportion as may be required by the Indian Agent at the La Pointe Agency, Wisc., about 225,000 pds. of flour, 1,500 barrels of mess pork, and 75,000 pds. of corn-meal. Fifty per cent of the flour and pork must be delivered within 10 days after the approval of the contract and the balance within 30 days after the date of approval thereof. Flour must be known as "straight, full stock," of good sound wheat, grown in the section of country contiguous to the place of delivery—60 pounds of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour—and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks to weigh 8 ounces to the yard; contractors will be required to plainly stamp their names on each sack. Samples of not less than 25 pounds must be furnished by bidders; said samples MUST BE PUT IN PLAIN WHITE BAGS, without any mark thereon whatever except the name of the bidder in small letters, and the number of the sample if more than one is submitted. Mess pork must be well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped. Corn-meal must be of good quality, steam dried, and either yellow or white, as required. Samples of not less than 10 pounds must be submitted. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interests of the service. CERTIFIED CHECKS—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. THOS. J. MORGAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO—FEB. 18, 1890.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Tobacco to be opened April 1, 1890," will be received, from manufacturers or regular dealers only, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon April 1, 1890, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for the supply on or before Nov. 1, 1890, at the Navy-Yard, New York, of eighty thousand (80,000) pounds of Navy tobacco. Proposals must be made in duplicate upon blank forms which will be furnished by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing upon application, and must be filled out as indicated by the blank. Tie bids decided by lot. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to this Bureau. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

For improved and economic cookery use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Meat Jelly. Keeps for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock.

J. v. Liebig.

Genuine only with J. von Liebig's signature as above, in blue. One pound of Extract of Beef equal to forty pounds of lean beef.

CROSSMAN & LEE INTERIOR DECORATORS. DESIGNS ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE. 10 VAN BUREN ST. ART INSTITUTE

HE CONTROLS MILLIONS.

A NOTABLE VISITOR IN THE PERSON OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

He Surprises a Hotel Clerk by Calling for Numerous Costly Rooms—Journeying for Pleasure, but on the Lookout for Choice Investments in Mexico—The King of Corea and His Followers Said to Be Doomed—Talks with Travelers.

A tall, plain-looking young man, about 25 years old, walked into the office of the Richelieu yesterday morning and asked:

"Is this the Richelieu?"

"Yes, siree," answered a clerk.

"I will want at least half a dozen large front rooms."

Then the clerk was a study. He knew too well that a front room was worth something like $5 a minute; and here was a common-looking chap, evidently a clothing merchant if anything could be read by appearances, who wanted Lake-Front rooms by the half-dozen. The young man behind the desk twirled his silver gum-box and was about to ask the visitor what shape his property was in when the stranger said:

"I am Baron Edouard de Rothschild."

"Aw—beg pardon. Front! Show the Barong the parlor floor. Move those English syndicate people up a couple of flights. If he choses A or B take out Millet's paintings and replace them with some horse pictures from the private office."

After the Baron had revealed his identity nothing was too good for him. He is a son of the head of the famous banking company of Rothschild Bros., the richest firm in the world. After he had selected his apartments he said he would accept them on one condition.

"What is that?" asked the clerk.

"That my name will not be put on the book and that nothing will be said of my visit to the hotel. I do not want to have the reporters know I have been to Chicago until I am out of the city. The interviewers bother me so. They ask me about the possibility of European wars; of Bismarck and the Socialists; the financial condition in England and on the Continent; and other big subjects. Of course I know all about such things, but it is difficult to make the American reporter understand them clearly."

Then, placing his right hand to his forehead as if in deep thought, the rich young man walked into the café. A TRIBUNE reporter, fearing the Baron would feel slighted if no one called upon him, asked if he would object to an interview.

"But really," said he, "I can't talk, as I am traveling incognito. My friend, Albert Tessier, who accompanied me from Paris, myself, and courier arrived here this morning. Mr. Belmont of New York is also with us. We shall not remain here long, as arrangements have been made to go directly to Mexico."

"Are you on a business trip?"

"Not at all, purely pleasure, although I may see something in Mexico worth developing. I believe that is one of the richest countries in the world and that millions of dollars will be made there within the next few years."

"Have you enjoyed your American visit?"

"Exceedingly. I spent my last day in New York at Mr. Belmont's stock-raising farm at Babylon, L. I. I am interested in fast horses, and such flyers as Raceland, Prince Royal, and others we inspected with a great deal of pleasure. We will probably leave Chicago tomorrow."

Baron Rothschild and his traveling companions visited the bench show soon after they had breakfasted. They then took carriages and were driven over some of the principal boulevards. In the afternoon the party visited Pullman. Baron Rothschild is about 25 years old and has a mustache and black chin beard of light growth. He does not assume any airs. He acts as if he did not know that if his fortune were in ten-dollar bills he could not pick them up one at a time and throw them away in his natural lifetime.

"That there is a plot to kill the King of Corea I haven't the slightest doubt."

Robert G. Fairfax, an Englishman who is stopping at the Palmer, said this. He was in that kingdom of Eastern Asia for some years for the English Government. Now he is attempting to develop the minerals in the Corean peninsula, which work has always been defied by the low state of civilization. Mr. Fairfax has been inspecting the mines in California and is now on his way to New York, whence he will sail for London. Speaking of the Corean intrigues he said: "It is the general impression among the people in the Corean Kingdom that the present dynasty is doomed. In the plot recently exposed the conspirators are working in the interests of a family named Ko. This family has been indicated as the successor to the present dynasty by some prophet, who, I think, is a third-rate fortune-teller. It is generally thought the conspiracy has subdivisions throughout the entire peninsula, and that many Ministers of state are implicated in it. These Ministers prevent any disclosures being made by having prisoners beheaded as soon as they are arrested. Several attempts have been made to have Mr. Bok, the Corean Minister to the United States, recalled, but to no avail. All requests for audiences with the King have been refused. Unless startling revelations are made within the next few months I will not be surprised at any time to hear of the assassination of the Corean King and his court followers."

Amos B. Ballard of Concord, who is at the Palmer, says the people of New Hampshire are indignant at the attacks made upon that State by Missouri newspapers. "One paper in St. Louis," said he, "referred to our State as a big bankruptcy. It said our farms were going to waste. The article was under the caption, 'A State for Sale.' This paper struggles to make the point that the alleged condition of New Hampshire is due to the policy of protection. The article is so grossly untrue it is hardly worth contradicting. Of late years the farms of New Hampshire have made little money. They have not lost money, and they are better situated financially and otherwise than those of Missouri. It is but natural that the competition of Western farm products raised on the cheap prairie lands has been felt in New Hampshire as well as in other Eastern States; but when the State is pictured as a place of paupers and an abandoned agricultural district—that is nonsensical. There are 100 farms for sale in Missouri today where there are but ten in New Hampshire. The New Hampshire farmers who are said to be paupers were the very ones who loaned money to Missouri settlers so that their lands might be developed. New Hampshire is all right, and when we want to sell out we won't look for customers down in S—San—St.—St. Louis—that's it—I never can think of the name of that place."

"Queer world this," murmured Rudolph Aronson in the Richelieu last evening. "A few weeks ago a pretty girl was singing in my company at the Casino. Suddenly rich Californian comes along. Likes pretty girl. She reciprocates. They fly. Sail across the ocean. Marry. Return to New York and she has an opera company of her own."

"What is that?" one asked; "studying a plot for a new opera?"

"Not a bit. I've been telling you facts. Don't you remember when Marie Halton of the Casino company ran away with that wealthy admirer from the Pacific slope—only a few weeks ago? The couple will be in New York in a few days, and today I received a message from Miss Halton sent just before she sailed from London. It reads like this: 'Will consider no engagements; am organizing an opera company of my own; open at Palmer's Theater next season in "Chigale," just written.'"

Regarding the Chicago Casino, Mr. Aronson said: "I expect the work of erection will begin in the spring. I am here to confer with the Chicago syndicate and see if matters can be hastened. We must be in shape before the World's Fair is opened."

Grand Pacific—James Smith, B. J. Taussing and wife, James Taussing and wife, St. Louis; S. E. Kemp, Dayton, O.; S. Van Ostrand, Buffalo; Judge Stayner, Washington, D. C.; J. F. Haines, Lincoln, Neb.; J. A. Sutton, Pittsburg, Pa.; W. B. Strong, Boston; George Hunt, Springfield; W. H. Holcomb, Omaha; C. W. Bein, J. G. Schriever, New Orleans.

Tremont—George B. Angell, H. Johnson, J. L. Stewart, D. H. Driscoll, New York; J. George and wife, Milwaukee; C. N. Blanchard, Cincinnati; M. D. Woodruff, J. L. C. Sandyn and wife, Omaha; M. K. Crow and F. S. Clark, Grand Rapids.

Richelieu—C. Baker, Kobe, Japan; K. W. Blackwell, Montreal; W. McDermott, New York; John Walker and wife, Pittsburg; H. G. Olds, Fort Wayne; Mr. Fred Ames and family, Boston; Mrs. Hatchinson and Miss Franks, England.

Sherman—H. J. Park and wife, Kendallville, Ind.; O. H. Saunders, Duluth; H. E. Johnson, Brooklyn; Col. James W. Judy, Tallula, Ill.; A. L. Moore, Fond du Lac, Wis.; L. C. Wallbridge, Russell, Kas.; E. A. Noble, Kinsey, Kas.

Leland—J. A. Stevens, James T. Watkins, J. W. Cole, New York; M. M. Estee, California; H. B. Van Cleve, Cleveland; J. K. Woodward Jr. and wife, New Albany, Ind.; Charles M. Pope, Centralia, Ill.; Harry Nelke, Quincy, Ill.

Palmer—H. B. Woods, H. N. Nichols, J. G. Johnston, Denver, Colo.; F. Caywood, H. Warner, Boston; J. A. Long, St. Louis; Edward Kubie, New York.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, March 4:

Winter st, 591 ft n of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1 (H. McCormick to F. Hoppinger)	$ 2,000
Yale st, 147 ft n of Seventy-third, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (C. B. Eggleston to F. L. S. Beek)	5,000
24 lots in Taylor's Blocks 11 and 12 etc., of w ½ s w ¼, Sec. 26, 38, 13, dated Feb. 12 (C. F. Taylor to A. W. Bell)	7,830
Ohio st, 300 ft e of Wood, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 24 (A. W. Hadfield to Thomas Daley)	8,000
Cottage Grove av, s e cor of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 142x130 ft, dated Feb. 21 (H. Wangeman to George Denerling)	6,600
May st, 74 ft n of Indiana, e f, 24x116 ft, dated March 3 (H. P. Larsen to J. Seeger)	3,300
Same as above, dated March 3 (J. Seeger to O. S. Hogin)	3,300
School st, 205 ft w of Halsted, s f, 35x124 ft, dated March 3 (W. Springer to C. Behrens)	4,500
State st, 125 ft n of Twenty-eight, w f, 85x147 ft, dated Feb. 26 (Potter Palmer to E. C. Cleaver)	22,500
Sixty-fifth court, 142 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 32x130 ft, dated Feb. 14 (A. E. Nelley to L. K. Geddings)	3,910
Stewart av, n w cor of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 270x142 ft, dated Feb. 24 (H. S. and A. E. Neeley to same)	16,875
Stewart av, n w cor Sixty-sixth st, e f, 270x142 ft, dated Feb. 15 (L. R. Geddings to William D. Rowley)	21,600
Archer av, 51 ft s w of Sanger st, n w f, 103 ft to alley, dated Nov. 6, 1889 (F. F. Bruns to L. Wilkens)	10,500
Michigan av, 150 ft s of Fifty-third, w f, 25x161 ft, dated Feb 27 (P. McEvoy to L. Seaman)	2,685
Laflin st, 274 ft s of Eighteenth, w f, 24x100 ft, dated March 3 (M. Schnitter to F. and A. Kouba)	1,500
Hinman st, 169 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x129 ft, dated Feb. 24 (V. C. and H. R. Durkee to E. H. Waltersdorf)	3,000
West Fortieth st, s w cor of Sixtieth, 10 acres, dated Feb. 11 (Walker & Case to J. A. Crane)	10,000
St. Phillips av, 275 ft n of Harvard st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (W. Batcheller to L. Smith)	1,300
The premises No. 996 and 998 West Congress st, dated Feb. 12 (E. Lane to M. L. Belding)	7,000
The premises No. 107 South Leavitt st, dated Feb. 12 (Same to same)	12,500
Western av, 75 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 75x125¾ ft, dated Feb. 12 (E. Lane to M. L. Buckingham)	13,000
Wallace st, 175 ft n of Sixty-sixth, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 18 (D. Wink to A. A. Cary)	1,300
Same property as above, dated Feb. 28 (W. E. Jackway to D. Wink)	1,000
The premises No. 128 Park av, dated Feb. 11 (L. D. and A. McCoy to J. W. Eliot)	10,000
St. Lawrence av, 50 ft n of Forty-eighth st, w f, 100x138 ft, dated Feb. 1 (F. Bode to R. G. Johnson)	5,500
Millard av, s e cor of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 49x124 ft, dated March 1 (J. Ludwig to J. A. McDonald)	1,500
Byrne av, 197 ft s of Center, e f, 50x123 ft, dated Feb. 17 (A. Wisner to F. H. Mitchell)	1,425
Diversey av, n w cor of May st, s f, 35x114 ft, improved, dated Feb. 1 (F. Rinder to C. F. Paulus)	4,000
Sixty-third st, 146 ft w of Drexel av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (C. S. Barker to S. E. Taggert)	8,300
Wallace st, 172 ft n of Thirty-first, e f, 25x180 ft, dated March 3 (T. H. Faile to A. J. Williams)	2,283
West Fifteenth st, 128 ft w of Canal, s f, 50x88 ft, dated Feb. 7 (H. Florian to J. B. Steinbach)	4,000
West Nineteenth st, 166 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 31 (F. Schroeder to A. Bartos)	2,400
North Clark st, near Roscoe, e f, 200 ft to Sheffield av, dated Feb. 13 (Theo. Shrickel to K. G. Schmidt)	11,500
Crawford av, 156 ft s of Lake st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (R. Houston to E. P. McAuliff)	1,400
Colorado av, n e cor of Crawford, s e f, 26¾ ft to Harrison st, dated Feb. 3 (D. J. McMahon to G. S. Feeney)	1,800
Harrison st, s w cor Thirty-ninth, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 29 (P. J. Delaney to same)	1,800
Lots 9 and 10, Block 2, Gray's Addition to Irving Park, dated March 1 (C. A. Day to C. M. Laucks)	1,200
Lot 3, Block 3, same addition, dated March 1 (C. M. Laucks to C. A. Day)	1,800
Ford av, 197 ft n of Seventy-seventh st, w f, 50x167 ft, dated Feb. 26 (B. J. Parker to James Cheatle)	1,500
Fifty-ninth st, 25 ft e of Winter, s f, 26x100 ft, dated Feb. 10 (William C. Budd to J. Noonan)	3,800
Washington av, 155 ft n of Forty-ninth st, e f, 75x150 ft, dated Feb. 4 (D. B. Fisk to William P. Butler)	11,250
Western av, 200 ft n of Greenwood, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 19 (M. G. and J. Crosby to A. Peter)	1,000
One Hundred and Sixteenth st, cor of Carondelet av, 3 ½ acres, dated Feb. 7 (B. Barnett to J. B. Lyon)	20,000
Polk st, 248 w of Central Park av, n f, 250x124 ft, dated Nov. 23, 1889 (George McPherson to John Oliver)	4,500
Laflin st, n e cor of Seventy-eighth, 3¼ acres, dated March 3 (L. P. Cody to Walpole Wood)	6,500
Forty-second st, 193 ft w of Drexel boulevard, s f, 25x82 ft, dated March 3 (F. and C. W. Turnell to L. Bedford)	8,500
Myrtle av, 120 ft n of Sixty-fifth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4 (F. W. Green to F. U. Colt)	2,000
Lot on court bet State st and Wabash av and Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25x25 ft, dated Feb. 17 (C. E. Sasch to Chicago and S. Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.)	1,566
The premises No. 3923 Grand boulevard, dated March 1 (H. R. and C. W. Dabb to S. B. Foster)	17,000
Division st, s e cor of Barclay, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1 (A. Schaefer to K. A. Magunsen)	1,700
Cypress st, 73 ft s of Taylor, e f, 24x112 ft, dated March 4 (K. and M. Thomach to J. A. Michel)	3,725
St. Lawrence av, 119¼ ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 19x125 ft, dated March 1 (A. S. and G. D. Barrett to C. Guilford)	1,500
Vincennes av, 182 ft s of Sixty-ninth st, e f, 26 ft to alley, dated Jan. 14 (M. E. Servoss to H. C. McCally)	7,025
Morgan st, n e cor of Congress, w f, 23x118 ft, dated Jan. 20 (Phœnix Mut. Life Ins. Co. to M. A. Cunningham)	7,250
Rhodes av, 82 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 16x49 ft, imp, dated Feb. 3 (B. Titus to Charles E. Hall)	7,000
Sixty-seventh st, n w cor of Dearborn, s f, 36x135 ft, imp, dated Feb. 26 (H. Holmes to M. S. Schrader)	3,150
Desplaines st, 25 ft s of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 14 (A. H. Fuller to H. W. Ames)	2,800
Hawthorne av, 165 ft e of Goldsmith, s f, 50x144 ft, dated Jan. 15 (Mallette & Brownell to H. M. McFadden)	6,500
Root st, 80 ft w of Wright, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (J. Reynolds to A. R. McKillop)	1,000

OUTSIDE SALE.

Riverside av, s w cor of Seventy-fifth st, 80 acres, dated Feb. 27 (Charles Nichols to E. G. Pauling)	25,100

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Stewart av, n w cor of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 270x141 ft, 6 lots, by William D. Rowley.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

W. A. Wells, to erect five-story warehouse, Bryan place and Randolph street, to cost $100,000.

Fred Vogelisender, to erect addition, No. 4222 Calumet avenue, to cost $1,300.

J. S. Mathews, to erect two-story dwelling, No. 3628 Calumet avenue, to cost $3,000.

P. J. Cedarholm, to erect two-story dwelling, No. 805 Armitage avenue, to cost $2,000.

B. Wilmers, to erect two-story flats, No. 884 Seymour street, to cost $1,800.

Thomas J. Curry, to erect two-story flats, No. 5250 Atlantic street, to cost $1,700.

C. S. Thornton, to erect two-story store and dwelling, No. 611 Sixty-ninth street, to cost $3,500.

P. Brenanes, to erect basement, No. 50 Edson street, to cost $1,000.

S. J. Arodi, to erect addition, No. 45 East Polk street, to cost $4,000.

P. Ruberg, to erect two-story dwelling, No. 473 Fairfield avenue, to cost $1,800.

M. Williamson, to erect two-story flats, No. 75 Sacramento avenue, to cost $3,500.

J. D. Ryan, to erect two-story dwelling, No. 2029 Butterfield street, to cost $5,500.

C. Bierman, to erect one-story store, No. 841 Austin avenue, to cost $1,500.

John Waska & Son, to erect two-story store and flats, No. 3159 Butler street, to cost $4,500.

John Waska & Son, to erect flats at No. 930 Clifton Park, to cost $4,000.

Louis Liages, to erect four-story store and flats at Nos. 1082 to 1084 West Twelfth street, to cost $12,000.

B. Lowey, to erect cottage at Forty-second street, near Twelfth, to cost $1,800.

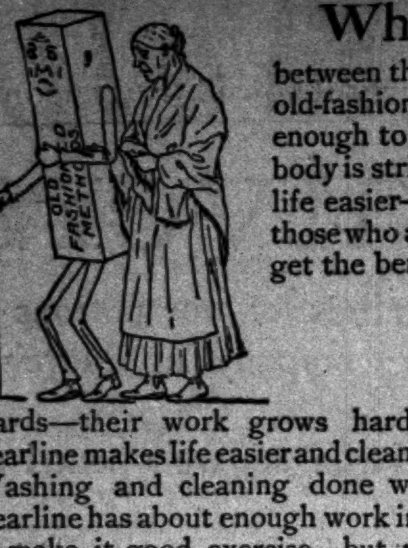
H. R. Fronconver, to erect two-story flats at No. 1272 Congress street, to cost $3,500.

C. H. Lee, to erect three-story flats at No. 24 Park avenue, to cost $5,000.

J. V. Donovan, to erect two-story dwelling at Oglesby avenue, near Sixty-fifth street, to cost $2,500.

D. Person, to erect two-story flats at No. 130 Ninety-first street, to cost $1,000.

H. Crocks, to erect two-story flats at No. 5254 Wabash avenue, to cost $4,000.



What a Difference

between the WOMAN who is wedded to old-fashioned ideas and she who is bright enough to appreciate a new one. Everybody is striving to get something to make life easier—often it's right beside them—those who are bright enough to embrace it get the benefits, those who don't go backwards—their work grows harder. Pearline makes life easier and cleaner. Washing and cleaning done with Pearline has about enough work in it to make it good exercise—but not enough to tire the body or ruffle the temper.

Not ours, but the word of the millions who use it as to whether it hurts the hands, clothes or paint—probably your neighbors can tell you all about PEARLINE.

Send it back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, the honest thing to do is—*send it back.*

167 JAMES PYLE, New York.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS SOLD IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS LIKE THIS

NONE OTHER GENUINE

IMITATIONS ARE DANGEROUS

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

We want to engage the services of an energetic man or woman to represent the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, to distribute sample copies, secure the names of women to whom we can mail sample copies, display posters and other advertising matter and secure subscriptions. We offer employment that will pay far better than clerkships. Send for circulars, illustrated premium list, sample copies and private terms to agents.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

POSITIVELY ONLY

FOUR DAYS MORE

OF OUR

Great Shoe Sale.

20% Discount.

C. E. Wiswall & Co.,

79 MADISON-ST.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

The department is about to be enlarged (but location not changed) and will contain twice the present amount of room. Agreeable changes in prices and complexion of stock the strong point. We will soon show advance styles of Ladies' and Children's Footwear—the cream of shoemakers' art—at most economical prices. Several lines will be closed out, and you are interested in this

SHOE DEPT.

GENERAL CLEARING SALE,

Beginning Wednesday, March 5.

A FEW INTERESTING PRICES:

Handsewed Turn Button Boots, strictly first-class; makers: Bennett & Barnan and John Foster; 3 styles of lasts; regular price $5.00	$3.65
Handsewed and handwelt finest Dongola Kid Button, for Ladies, complete line, in 3 styles of lasts, extension soles, regular price $5.00 and $4.00	$2.95
A lot of very fine French Kid, Patent Leather, and Satin Slippers, mostly small sizes—say from 1 to 3 AA to C, and 5 to 6½ A to C, none sold for less than $4.00 and many for $6.00	$2.00
We offer 400 pairs of small sizes, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3, AA, AD, and CD, of good and high grade goods, retailing all the way from $4.00 to $7.00, at uniform price of	$1.75
A lot of fresh Rubbers, Ladies', sizes 2½ to 7. Also Misses' Spring Heel Rubbers, 11 to 2	22c

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"An Extra Occasion."

We Open This Morning in Our Lace Dept.

600 PIECES

48x54 Inch All-Silk

DRAPERY NETS

The Largest Variety of Handsome Patterns Ever Shown in Any Retail House.

PRICES RANGE FOR THIS SALE FROM

65 Cents to $2.50 per Yard.

We quote Actual Values to be from

$1.25 to $4.00 per Yard.

(MAIN AISLE.)

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A hundred or more special bargains are shown in our Silk Stock—in every class of Silks, one or several items have been placed in the "special bargain list," and this week this department is a harvest for buyers.—We cannot well enumerate the items—they may be seen, however, in the department.

By displaying very much the largest assortments—the freshest novelties—the most beautiful goods manufactured, and by quoting *always* the lowest prices, our Silk department has become *"Silk Headquarters for all Chicago."*

Removal CLEARING Sale!

FINE SHOES AND SLIPPERS

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

FROM FORMER PRICES.

$5.00 Shoes	reduced to		-	$4.00
$4.00 Shoes	"	"	-	3.20
$3.00 Shoes	"	"	-	2.40
$2.00 Shoes	"	"	-	1.60
$1.50 Shoes	"	"	-	1.20

We shall continue this sale until our REMOVAL to 146 STATE-ST., which will be remodeled with all necessary equipments to make it a Mammoth Retail Shoe House, second to none.

FLORSHEIM BROS.

84 MADISON ST., M'VICKER'S Theater Bdg.

RUPTURE

$100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

HAIR

Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.

All styles of WIGS, SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

HATS

Perfect Spring Styles

Now ready; quality the best. Lyons Umbrellas. Shayne's Furs.

KNOX, "The Hatter," 193 STATE-ST.

HATS

Spring Styles.

Silks, Derbys, and the new style Soft Hats.

CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 State-st.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Torchon and De Medicis Laces

2c, 6c, 10c, and 15c

PER YARD.

Fedora Laces,

In sets with Vandyke Points,

20c, 25c, and 35c

PER YARD.

Point De Genes Laces,

With Vandyke Points,

30c, 40c, and 50c

PER YARD.

All-Silk Black Drapery Net,

54 inches wide,

75c, $1.00, and $1.25

PER YARD.

SAMPLE PIECES 4½ YDS. LONG HAMBURG AND SWISS

EMBROIDERIES

5c, 10c, and 15c Per Yd.

A SPECIAL LOT OF SLIGHTLY SOILED 45-INCH

FLOUNCINGS,

29c a Yd.

Hemstitched Flouncing,

For Children's Dresses,

45c a Yd.

45-Inch Flouncing,

H. S., with Vandyke Points and Insertion,

$1.00 a Yd.

New Spring Millinery.

Our New Shapes, Flowers, and Trimmings are arriving daily, and being exhibited as received.

JAMES·H·WALKER & CO

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Spring ✦ Fashions

—IN—

PARIS HIGH NOVELTY ROBES.

Rare and Beautiful Effects.

We announce for this week a grand exhibit and sale of the New Fabrics for this season in Parisian Unmade Robes and Combination Suits. The *very low prices* are illustrative of the bargains continually offered in this dept.

Combination Suits	$7.50
Parisian Robes	10.00
Bordure	12.50
Silk Embroidered Fronts	15.00
Frieze Embroidered Fronts	16.50
Directoire Embossed	17.50
Roman Front Robes	18.50

This department also shows many Extreme Novelties (made for us) in rare designs and colorings.

OUR GREAT SALE OF

GUARANTEED BLACK SILKS

IS NOW IN PROGRESS.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.

9:30 THIS MORNING.

REGULAR SALE

Furniture, Carpets, Folding Beds,

General Household Goods, Cigars, Pictures, Whips, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At No. 2832 State-st.

Thursday (Tomorrow) Morning, at 10 O'Clock,

We sell Entire Contents Flat 1.

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Fine Piano, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Stove, Range, and General Household Effects.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Underwriters' Auction Notice

THE GREAT SALVAGE SALE

—OF—

Staple & Domestic Dry Goods

Of the Well-Known Wholesale House, ANDERSON, GREEN & CO., Nashville, Tenn., takes place

Friday Morning, March 7, at 10 a. m.,

At the Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,

200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago,

Comprising chiefly 800 Cases and Bales of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, etc., etc.

Inventoried value, $85,000.

Goods on exhibition today and tomorrow. Stock arranged for sale by

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING

SHIRTS

LEAVE MEASURE WITH

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

All Patterns preserved. Established 1883.

Candy

Try the experiment of sending $1, $2, $3, or $5.00 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Ladies' Patent Tip Shoes, Front Lace and Button..... $2.40 PER PAIR.

Stylish Shoes at Popular Prices.

CHICAGO

Orthopedical Institute,

479 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

Skillful Treatment of Deformities, Ruptures, Curved Spines, Facial Blemishes, etc.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL with all modern improvements and Pharmacy in connection with institute. Full staff of COMPETENT Physicians and Surgeons of reputation.

TRUSSES, CORSETS, BRACES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, and other Deformity Appliances made to order. Correspondence solicited.

TRINIDAD ASPHALT

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.,

54 Wall-st., N. Y. 59 Wabash-av., Chicago.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS. 2 Washington-st., Chicago.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890—TWELVE PAGES

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

INDUCEMENT FOR A TELEGRAPH CONTRACT WITH UNCLE SAM.

Healthy Sentiment in Congress in Favor of Government Control of Telegraph Lines—Commander McCalla to Be Accommodated in His Anxiety for a Court of Inquiry Into His Conduct—Arkansas Election Frauds—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[Special.]—The vim with which Postmaster-General Wanamaker is pushing ahead his ideas of a postal telegraph system seems to be displeasing to the Western Union people. They have just awakened to the fact that there is a healthy sentiment in Congress in favor of legislation looking to Government control. Heretofore they have laughed at the notion or have come forward with a bluff making the proposition to sell their lines to the Government at their own valuation. Last Saturday when he appered before the House committee Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union, seemed for the first time to realize that he was face to face with a practical question. He lost his temper, denounced Mr. Wanamaker, and started in to lecture the committee. His outbreak was sharply rebuked by Chairman Bingham. Today an apologetic letter was read from Dr. Green, in which he thanked the committee for the kindness shown him and expressed his confidence in its fairness and impartiality. He added that he had been informed by an experienced lawyer that his language Saturday, "coaching the committee," would bear interpretation as directing the committee, therefore he wished to withdraw those words and substitute, "urging the committee," which was all that he meant to imply.

Mr. D. H. Bates of New York appeared before the committee in favor of Postmaster-General Wanamaker's bill for the establishment of a limited postal telegraph service. Mr. Bates stated that he represented a company of gentlemen who were prepared to build telegraph lines, provided the rates in the Postmaster-General's bill would be remunerative. Dr. Norvin Green, Mr. Bates said, had stated before the committee that the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company had started out to smash things, and had done so. In order to disprove these statements Mr. Bates outlined a history of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph company, showing that the company had not been organized to last a short time, but had lived for a number of years. Dr. Green's statement that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company had been compelled to sell its cars and other property Mr. Bates characterized as absurd.

Mr. Bates said there were numbers of telegraph offices situated in post-offices in this country where the Postmasters were the operators. The offices numbered hundreds. The offices as a rule were small, but in these offices he thought the best joint service could be given.

Mr. Bates took up Dr. Green's statement in turn and made remarks concerning them. Regarding the difference between American and English telegraph rates he said that there was an arrangement in force in Europe by which messages of ten words could be sent from points in England to points in France, Belgium, Holland, and other European countries at a uniform rate of 20 cents per message of ten words. He showed by means of figures that the Western Union rate for a distance of 500 miles averaged 49 cents. This, he said, was considerably in excess of the European rate. The accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio offices showed that under the lower rates the tendency was to longer messages.

The Baltimore and Ohio had adopted a commutation stamp system by which $10 worth of stamps would entitle the holder to about $11 worth of business. A postal telegraph system had been adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio also with much success. There was a demand on the part of the public for a Government telegraph service. The Postmaster-General's bill satisfied all demands and overcame all objections. It did not give the Government any sort of espionage over the business of whatever sort sent over its lines. Mr. Bates admitted that it would take a long time to initiate the Government clerks into the mysteries of telegraphing. But it would not take longer than it would to master any other technical work.

A uniform rate for the entire country would be desirable, said Mr. Bates, but it was impracticable. The rate he would suggest on the basis of the telegraph company doing all the service excepting collection and delivery, and including operators (no other basis would be feasible), would be: Under 500 miles, 15 cents; above 500 miles and east of the Mississippi, 25 or 30 cents; west of the Mississippi, 25 or 30; between the eighty-fifth and 105th parallels, 25 or 30 cents, with 50 cents as a maximum. So large a contract could not be undertaken for a shorter period than ten years. No guarantee of a paying volume of business would be required from the Government. In fairness, however, the Government should be required at the expiration of the lease to renew it or buy the lines from the company.

Chairman Bingham inquired what inducement there was for a new company to undertake this contract at lower rates than those of the Western Union.

Mr. Bates replied that the Western Union had made $100,000,000 in twenty years.

In the House today Mr. Coleman of Louisiana offered a resolution requesting the President to send to the House copies of all correspondence between the United States and Mexico relating to the seizure at the port of Tampico of the schooner Rebecca in February, 1884. Referred.

The following committee appointments were announced by the Speaker:

Messrs. Tarsney of Missouri and Reyburn of Pennsylvania on Claims; Brickner of Wisconsin on Mississippi Levees; Cheadle of Indiana on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

The consideration of the Arkansas contested election case of Featherston vs. Cate was then resumed, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania taking the floor.

In supporting the claims of the contestant he claimed that in the election in the First District of Arkansas rifles and bowieknives played an important part. It was there Mr. Clayton had been murdered in cold blood. He insisted also that the double-action ballot-box had been called into play.

Mr. Outhwaite challenged the production of evidence to prove the assertion.

Mr. Dalzell replied that the contention of the majority of the Committee on Elections was that a ballot-box identical with that presented had been used in Crittenden County in at least three polling places. The contestee, in his brief, himself admitted that the chivalry of Crittenden County, armed with Winchester rifles, had found it necessary to drive out twenty or thirty unarmed black men.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia submitted an argument in favor of the claims of the contestee, Cate. The case, he said, was a peculiar one. The counsel for the contestant was W. W. Dudley, better known perhaps as "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley. It was an interesting thing to hear that notorious gentleman discussing before the Committee on Elections the importance of the purity of the ballot and the necessity of giving the voter the untrammeled and free right to vote as he pleased. To borrow the simile of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Greenhalge), when he (Mr. Crisp) heard Dudley's statement he thought he would say: "This is the Devil quoting Scripture." But it had occurred to him that while the notorious Indianian might not be, as his distinguished friend from Massachusetts was, a civil-service reformer, he was not the Devil, and he knew that what he was quoting to the committee was not Scripture. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cheadle of Indiana entered his protest against the attacking of the character of a man who in the field of battle had spent his blood in the defense of his country, and whose life he (Mr. Cheadle) challenged any human being to attack. [Applause on the Republican side.] The body on the other side was not able to prove a single charge against the Republicans of Indiana. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Crisp was unaware that he had said anything to provoke the outburst on the part of his friend from Indiana. He had spoken of a man's reputation throughout the country—the general repute in which he was held—and he had not spoken unkindly. He had been illustrating the peculiarities of the case, that was all. He was showing that the counsel for the contestant, who had argued for a free and pure ballot, had such a reputation throughout the country that he did not suggest to the hearers of his argument that he was strictly in earnest in making it. Did not gentlemen know the different effect upon the public mind the same words might make when coming from different men? That was the idea he had meant to convey. When he had heard the counsel talking about the importance of the pure ballot and the protection of the people from corruption at the polls, though he could not call him the Devil quoting the Scriptures, he was reminded of the negro rhyme preserved by the Senator from North Carolina:

> De bigger that you see the smoke,
> De less de fire will be;
> And de leastest kind of possum
> Climbs the biggest kind of tree.
> De leader at de old camp-ground
> Dat kin loudest sing and shout
> Is gwine to rob some henroost
> Befo' de week is out.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Crisp then took up the evidence in the case, and argued that in its report the majority of the committee had not obeyed the law of fair play—a law which was dear to the American people.

Mr. Rowell of Illinois charged that the apparent majority through which the contestee obtained his title to a seat was procured by crime of the highest character which, if not perpetrated, would have turned his apparent majority into a minority. The gentleman from Georgia spoke of the love of the American people for fair play. Did the 100 bandits armed with Winchester rifles who exiled the officers and people of Crittenden County, under pain of death, belong to that class of American people who loved fair play? [Applause.] Did the member of that bandit band, who was attorney for the contestee in Crittenden County, who stood by when he saw the contestant getting out of the county in order to save his life, did he belong to that portion of the American people that loved fair play? [Applause.] He criticised the Governor of Arkansas for allowing 100 armed men to expel from their positions the legal officers of the county without raising his hand to vindicate the laws. The day had come in the history of the United States when the people had determined that the Constitution which enfranchised the black man should no longer be nullified [applause on the Republican side]; and whenever, in whatever section, anybody raised his hand to nullify that Constitution he would find the whole power of this great Government protecting the weakest of its citizens in the right to vote and to have that vote counted. [Renewed applause.] The time had come to put an end to murder, to shifting ballot-boxes, to false returns, to forcible rebellion, to rebellion against the power of the United States in order to overturn the rights of the black man.

Mr. Norton of Missouri contended that Cate was entitled to the seat, and he criticised the arguments made on the other side for being based, not on the testimony in the case, but upon extraneous matter calculated to excite feelings of passion or sentiment.

Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas referred to the peaceful condition of affairs in Arkansas, which brought Mr. Kelly of Kansas to his feet with the question as to what had become of the colored detective who had gone to the gentleman's district to find out who had murdered the man whose bloody shoes the gentleman stood in today.

Mr. Breckinridge replied that a negro had been engaged in trying to look up the murderers of Col. Clayton. He had got into a difficulty with a boy, a Republican boy, whose father was a Republican. The negro was drunk, and, applying opprobrious epithets to the boy, struck him with a stone. The boy shot him with a twenty-two-caliber pistol. It was a Republican altercation. The father had come out with a statement asking the Republicans to desist from their efforts to fix the offense on the Democrats, as it might jeopardize the life of his son, who had acted in self-defense. Gentlemen had not only gone against the testimony in the pending case, but nearly every member who had spoken on the other side had spoken of the death of his lamented opponent as if it had been the result of Democratic policy. If there is anything that should be sacred in the keeping of the people it was the honor of a community of the American people. The committee (members of which had voiced the charge against his district) had before it the whole case. It had not summoned a witness, and he was told that the case had not been docketed. Yet, as if it had been tried and found in all its conclusions, members came here and took, not his name and his honor, but the honor of the people he represented. Was that an evidence of the fairness his people were to receive? If the Committee on Elections had not the power under the law to bring before it every man it wanted he asked it to bring in a bill to give the committee additional power.

Mr. Springer of Illinois thought that the case had not been thoroughly investigated and he favored a resolution which he said he would offer at the proper time, appropriating $100,000 to enable a sub-committee of the Committee on Elections to proceed to the First District of Arkansas and investigate the election.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said that he would move to amend this resolution by doubling the appropriation and by having the investigation extend to the other Arkansas districts.

Mr. Springer—I accept that.

Mr. Cheadle (of Indiana) defended the character of Col. Dudley and denied the authenticity of the "blocks of five" letter.

Mr. Owens (of Indiana)—Do you believe that Dudley wrote that letter?

Mr. Cheadle—No, sir. I am not surprised that the Democrats hate Col. Dudley, because he is the best politician in America; and I invite for his private or official life the most searching investigation. He is one of the brightest and noblest men on this continent.

Pending further debate the House adjourned.

Commander McCalla of the United States corvette Enterprise today wrote out a request for a court of inquiry to investigate the sensational charges against him. He first submitted it to Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. They then took it in to Secretary Tracy and showed it to him. They agreed that that was the easiest way out of the difficulty, and the Secretary granted the request after talking with the two officers for some time about the case. The Commander then began to make a tour around the offices, greeting his brother officers, and telling them how he has been maligned by the press.

The detail of the court is as follows: Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, Commodore W. P. McCann, and Capt. Stanton. The court is ordered to convene at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard next Tuesday morning and begin an inquiry into the condition of affairs prevailing on board the Enterprise during her cruise.

The Secretary's mail this morning contained a number of communications preferring charges against McCalla, but they were in such form that no notice could be paid to them by the department. Several of them contained clippings from newspapers concerning the ugly allusions to McCalla's career on board ship. The "round robin" or petition from the sailors on the vessel, which it was said they were signing, has not made its appearance, nor have any complaints from either Ensign Kline or Engineer Entwistle.

Lieut. Perry Garst, on duty in the office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has been ordered to act as Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry that will assemble in New York next Tuesday to investigate Capt. McCalla.

Commander McCalla's request for a court of inquiry to investigate the doings on board the Enterprise was by no means the cause of that action being taken today. Secretary Tracy had quite decided that that was the least the department could do in the face of all that has been said in the newspapers, before the formal request came from McCalla. Whatever may have been his opinion of the various newspaper accounts of the trouble in the Enterprise the information he received through the mails this morning as to the conduct of McCalla and several of his brother officers during their brief stay in Bermuda en route to New York relieved him from all doubts as to the advisability of appointing a court of inquiry.

This new chapter to the McCalla affair is quite as serious and perhaps even more interesting than the rather exciting events on shipboard heretofore chronicled.

The late tidings are in the shape of a long letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy from Gen. Hastings, an American resident of Bermuda Islands, calling the department's attention to the exceedingly lively and disgraceful conduct on the part of Commander McCalla and three other officers of the Enterprise during their brief stay in the Bermudas, and demanding, on behalf of several hundred other residents in Bermuda and for the protection of the good name of the American navy, that the offenders against law, order, and decency be taken to task for their misconduct. Particular incidents are cited of disgraceful behavior, and generally it is shown that the four officers started to paint the town and that they succeeded admirably.

Turner, the iceman, has a romance. He has already found fame in Congress, and now as a reward for his Congressional labors he is promised a bride. Mr. Turner made his maiden speech on the World's Fair bill. It was a good speech, though he did commit a breach of parliamentary etiquette by turning his back on the Speaker and addressing some of his colleagues as "You fellows." Not many of the New York City members are interested in Oklahoma, and Mr. Turner had not primed himself for a second speech when that subject came up a few days ago. But he went over to Mr. Barnes of Georgia, who had charge of the opposition to the bill, and asked ten minutes' time to speak against it. "What for?" asked Mr. Barnes in surprise.

Turner blushed, then whispered so loud that Amos Cummings heard it: "My girl is in the gallery and I want to make a speech to please her."

Mr. Barnes at once yielded the time. Older and more famous members than Mr. Turner insist on making speeches when any of them have their girls in the galleries, and it is unwritten law that no one shall interfere with this practice. Mr. Turner was complimented on his speech, and modestly told some of his friends he thought that talk "had fixed it." The iceman's prospective bride is Miss Winnie W. Lewis of Laconia, N. H. She belongs to an old and honored New Hampshire family, being the only child of Rufus S. Lewis, who died a few years ago at the family home in Laconia, and the niece of Col. C. Lewis, a well-known editor of the Granite State, and of Dr. J. P. Lewis, who is at present an official in the United States Pension Office and a resident of the City of Washington. Miss Winnie is at present on a somewhat prolonged visit to her uncle in this city, and Mr. Turner is a frequent caller at the house. Miss Winnie frequently returns the compliment by taking a seat in the gallery of the House.

In was in 1883 that Miss Winnie and Mr. Turner met and the place of meeting was Wentworth, N. H., the iceman's native town, to which he was paying a holiday visit during the vacation of Columbia College, New York, where the statesman of today was a freshman.

For five hours this afternoon behind closed doors the Senate discussed the subject of executive sessions. Mr. Dolph, from the special committee charged with the duty of investigating the leaks by which proceedings in executive session become public, submitted a series of resolutions, a preamble to which recited the progress thus far made by the committee, and directing the committee to again question A. J. Halford and G. G. Bain, representatives of the press associations, and Messrs. Guthridge of the New York *Herald*, Seckendorf of the New York *Tribune*, and Depuy of the New York *Times*, as to their sources of information, and upon a second refusal to answer to proceed against them for contempt.

These resolutions, it is said, were supported by Messrs. Dolph, Wilson of Iowa, and Harris of the special committee, who are reported to have argued that it was incumbent upon the Senate to vindicate its authority and dignity by this course. They read extracts from numerous editorials and dispatches to show the necessity for the proposed action. Senators Moody, Pettigrew, and others are said to have taken strong grounds against the adoption of their resolutions.

Mr. Teller offered as a substitute for the resolutions of the committee his resolution proposed last spring for the consideration of executive nominations in open session. In this he was supported by Mr. Platt, who, with Mr. Teller, has for several years been an advocate of open sessions.

The debate was continued, developing into a discussion of the whole question of executive sessions, and adjournment came at 6 o'clock without a conclusion being reached. It is understood that the discussion will be resumed tomorrow, Mr. Evarts to speak upon some legal points involved. In the course of the debate it was developed that some of the supporters of the resolutions held the opinion that the recalcitrant witnesses were guilty of the crime of sedition in defying one branch of the legislative department of the Government.

In the Senate on motion of Mr. Hale a joint resolution for taking the census in Alaska (allowing special agents there $7 a day to cover all expenses) was taken from the calendar and passed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Voorhees in regard to the lease of the fur-seal islands in Alaska to the North American Commercial company was reported back from the Finance Committee by Mr. Morrill adversely on the ground that the Treasury Department had already made the lease and that the committee had no power to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Voorhees said there was nothing further from his intention in offering the resolution than to make any imputation on the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. From information in his possession he had been led to believe that there were facts that had not been properly brought to the Secretary's attention, and his object had been to bring those facts to the Secretary's consideration. The committee having decided that the matter was res adjudicata he acquiesced in that decision. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

To amend the act for a bridge across the Missouri River by the Forest City and Watertown company in Dakota. Giving the right to build its bridges to the Virginia, Missouri and Western railroad company. Authorizing the construction of a bridge across Cane River, Louisiana.

The Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Trenton, N. J., on condition that an equal sum be contributed by the Trenton Association, was passed.

The Hon. E. C. McFetridge of Beaver Dam, Wis., is here with W. T. Rambusch of Juneau, who was today recommended by Congressman Van Schaick as Census Supervisor for the Milwaukee district. This is the third appointment or designation for the district. The first was Mr. Denien of Milwaukee, who, after being appointed and confirmed, found the duties of the office too onerous for him and resigned. Ex-Senator Wechselberg, the second appointee, also declined. Mr. Van Schaick became weary of trotting back and forth to the Census Office, and hunted for a candidate who would not only accept the office but fulfill its obligations. Today he recommended Mr. Rambusch, but before he did so Mr. Rambusch was required to hold up his hand and promise to see the fight out. Mr. Rambusch's appointment will follow as a matter of course, since both Senators from Wisconsin have cordially joined Mr. Van Schaick in vouching for Mr. Rambusch.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan today introduced a bill making some changes in the tariff schedule. The bill provided for putting binding twine and the raw material, jute, sisal grass, manilla, and ramie on the free list. The measure levies a duty of 30 cents per bushel on barley, 40 cents on barley malt, 40 cents on beans, 40 cents on peas in bulk and 1 cent per pound in packages, 12 cents per pound on hops, 25 cents on potatoes, $4 per ton on hay, 10 per cent ad valorem on hides, 25 cents per bushel on apples, 2 cents per pound on dried apples, 5 cents per dozen on eggs. Mr. O'Donnell states that over $40,000,000 worth of the above ten farm products were imported to this country last year.

The Military Committee of the House by unanimous vote adopted Mr. Lansing's favorable report on the Grosvenor bill establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The report takes the ground that the Western armies should be aided in making the lines of their valorous fighting as Eastern armies have been at Gettysburg. The report explains that twenty-six miles of roads and approaches to the park and avenues through it are to be obtained by the Government without cost, by cession, and that the body of the park, containing 7,600 acres, which is to be purchased by condemnation, is largely forest and ridge land, and that, except for the growth of trees, it has scarcely changed in appearance since the armies left it.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Collectors of Customs—L. Edward P. Dennis, for the Eastern District of Maryland; Joseph E. Lee, District of St. John's, Fla.; Daniel P. Booth, District of Mobile, Ala.

James Limbird, Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph, Mo.

Henry H. Walker, Postmaster at Remington, Ind.

Consuls—William Burgess of New Jersey at Tunstall; Herbert Wolcott Bowen of New York at Barcelona; Frederick W. Catlin of New York at Munich; William B. Estes of Minnesota at Kingston, Jamaica.

W. A. Northcote of Bond County, Illinois, is an applicant for appointment as a member of the Annual Board of Visitation to the Military Academy at West Point. He is a graduate of the institution. Congressman Forman is busying himself in the preparation of letters of indorsement, etc., and the entire delegation from Illinois will support Mr. Northcote, who, by the way, is a Republican prominent in the politics of the Congressional district in which he resides and the State as well.

The blanks for the enumeration, population, and social statistics of the eleventh census are in the hands of the Public Printer and will be issued as rapidly as possible. Some idea can be had of the magnitude of the work when it is said there will be eighteen million single sheets, in the printing of which 1,500 reams of paper will be used. Twenty presses are engaged in the presswork, and they are run twenty hours each day. Six weeks' time will be consumed in the presswork alone.

The United States Supreme Court this morning caused to be added to the list of those permitted to practice before it the name of Mrs. Clara Foltz of San Diego, Cal. A great many people around the court this morning were of the opinion that Mrs. Foltz was the first female to be so honored. Their suppositions were incorrect, for Belva Lockwood, Mrs. Kilgore, Phœbe Cozzens, and Mrs. Bittenbender led the way some years ago. Mrs. Foltz is popularly known as the "Portia of the Pacific."

The President will in a few days issue a proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of killing any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal.

In the civil service investigation today Mr. Paul was questioned closely as to alleged questionable practices in the Milwaukee office regarding appointments, but insisted that as he understood it the regular order had been complied with.

Representative Gifford, from the Committee on Public Buildings, today reported favorably the Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Portland, Ore., with an amendment reducing the appropriation from $500,000 to $400,000.

The Senate confirmed Henry C. Caldwell to be Judge of the United States Court for the Eighth judicial circuit.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

A Luncheon in Honor of Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison were given a luncheon today by Miss Elena Porter, daughter of Admiral Porter. The table decorations were La France roses and lilies of the valley, and the corsage bouquets of purple and white Parma violets. The guests were Miss Pauncefote, Miss Jennie Sherrill, Miss Myer, Miss Stoughton, Miss McKeener, Miss Beach, Miss Taylor, Miss Heap, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss L. Biddle, Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Heath, and Mrs. Clover.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker entertained their friends last evening at a musicale in their spacious ball-room, where seats were arranged for the guests. At the close of the piano recitations by Miss Emma Harl of England the dining-room was thrown open and a light collation served. The company assembled at 9 o'clock and remained until midnight. Among those present were Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, Dr. and Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Dr. and Mrs. William A. Hammond, Miss Hall of Baltimore, Admiral and Mrs. Crosby.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHAPEL.

Imposing Services at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—The new chapel at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal was dedicated today.

Dr. H. C. Demotte, the Superintendent, welcomed those who attended and presided. The Rev. G. W. Minier of Minier made a fervent prayer and the Rev. J. S. Pitner, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Bloomington, delivered the principal address. He congratulated the people of the State upon having such a noble institution.

Senator T. C. Kerrick of this city and Dr. Bolton of Chicago then made short talks, and Ald. F. C. Vierling of Chicago, representing the G. A. R. State Visiting Committee, made a neat address to the children. The G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps of this city attended in a body, as did also the McLean County Board of Supervisors.

Among the ladies present from Chicago were Mrs. J. W. Nichols, Mrs. George Howison, Mrs. M. E. Keil, and Mrs. F. C. Vierling.

Removing Ashes and Garbage.

CHICAGO, March 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Whatever may be put in or left out from the annual appropriation bill now before the City Council I am sure it would be the wish of every one that a sufficient appropriation shall be made for removing the ashes and garbage from our streets and alleys, particularly the alleys. There is no one item of city government in which this Administration and all past Administrations have been so extremely negligent. I live in the Thirty-second Ward, and for six months have not seen such a thing as a garbage collector, and have the pleasure of paying myself for the removal of same. I have charge of some property in the Fourth Ward, where, owing to the poor system of letting the garbage collection out to contractors instead of its being attended to by the city) the work of removal is neglected and requires frequent and persistent complaints to the Health Office to have garbage and ashes removed. Your suggestion that the Health Inspectors be discontinued and the work done by the Police Department is certainly a good one. Most of the police do not have enough to do to keep them from rusting, and they could at least make daily reports of neglect to remove garbage and ashes. We talk of being a metropolis, but in this respect we are not ahead of the smallest backwoods town or village.

I hope you will lend your valuable influence to have the system of removing garbage changed from the present one and have the city attend to it, and attend to it thoroughly, even if we have to do without some other matters. The garbage and ashes should be removed every night.

R. S. CRITCHELL.

A Beautiful Phenomenon.

WAUKEGON, Ill., March 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At about 11:30 a. m. today and lasting perhaps fifteen minutes was observed a beautiful and brilliant complicated phenomenon of halos and mock-suns or parhelia. The ring about the sun was complete and its northern half was like a brilliant rainbow. The mock-suns were equally brilliant in color. Their lines of color, however, were at right angles with the circle. A larger bright and white complete circle had its center at the zenith and its circumference intersected the sun. It had two bright white sun dogs at the northeast and northwest quarters of its circumference. These, with the colored "dogs," formed the four corners of a square. Two white arcs of other circles intersected each other and the large white circle at the latter's north point, and similar arcs were arrayed in corresponding position within the sun's halo proper. Between these latter arcs and the sun's colored halo were glowing spaces, brightest near the halo. Directly around the sun and to the north were thin, smoke-like clouds. The larger circle appeared to be a perfect reproduction of the smaller, excepting in size and colors, and it probably was a reflection in a lower strata of ice mist.

About one hour later the same phenomenon was visible, only it was less distinct and was without any rainbow coloring. But at this time a thin white film of clouds nearly shut out the sky.

E. P. D.

YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

EDINBURG WILL BE HONORED BY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Some of the Minor Magnates of Germany Protest Against Emperor William's Policy in Dealing with the Socialists—Holland's King and Mexico's Ex-Empress in Better Health—Lord Salisbury's Growing Weight—The Perkins Collection to Be Sold in London.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, March 3.—The Queen proposes to go to Edinburg toward the end of August when on her way from Osborne and Balmoral, and her Majesty will then reside for a few days at Holyrood, and will visit both the Edinburg Exhibition and the Forth bridge. It is probable that the Empress Frederick will come over to Scotland in the autumn for a few weeks, and her Imperial Majesty will also pay a visit to Edinburg. The Duke of Rutland is to be the Cabinet Minister in attendance upon the Queen during her Majesty's stay at Aix les Bains. A messenger will leave London every evening for Aix while the Queen is there with Cabinet boxes and dispatches. Her Majesty takes only a small suite abroad, consisting of Lady Jane Churchill, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, and one maid of honor.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE EMPEROR'S POLICY.

The Grand Duke of Baden has written a long and elaborate letter to his nephew, Emperor William, protesting strongly against his Majesty's new policy toward the Socialists, and his views are fully shared by the King of Saxony, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and other German magnates. The Emperor of Russia has also expressed decided dissatisfaction with William's proceedings.

SUGGESTED EMPRESS FREDERICK'S MARRIAGE.

George von Bunsen, whose father was the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, publishes a statement that the marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William was suggested to the late Empress Augusta by his father in 1846, or thirteen years before it actually took place. The Empress, then Princess of Prussia, was on a visit to England when Bunsen called at the Palace of St. James and arranged the portraits of the young Princess and the Prince, then not yet in his teens, in such a way over the picture of Wellington meeting Blucher that the mother of the Prince could not fail to see the suggested union, especially as the words "Belle alliance" appeared beneath the portraits.

ROYALTIES REGAINING HEALTH.

The health of the King of Holland has undergone such a marked improvement that he was able to take a more prominent part in the recent festivities on his 73d birthday than he had originally intended. Accompanied by his youthful daughter William III. passed slowly down the reception-room to address a complimentary remark in person to each guest.

The health of the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico has considerably improved of late and few traces now remain of the mental disease from which she had suffered ever since the tragic death of her husband. She maintains a voluminous correspondence with some of her early friends, evinces keen interest in passing events, personally superintends all the domestic affairs of her palace, and habitually dines with the chief members of her household. She takes a long walk twice a day in the beautiful park which surrounds the château Bouchout whenever the weather allows.

SOME ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.

The correspondence which passed between the grandfather of the present Duke of Rutland when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Pitt is to be published. It was printed for private circulation about a half century ago after being edited by the late Lord Stanhope, then Lord Mayor. But only a few copies were given away, and the book had been quite forgotten until discovered at Belvoir a few weeks ago. The Duke of Rutland was Lord Lieutenant from 1784 until the autumn of 1787, when he died at the age of 34 from a violent fever which seized him after his return to Dublin from a progress through Ireland, during which tour, according to a not unfriendly contemporary, he invariably began the day by eating for breakfast six or seven turkey eggs as an accompaniment to tea or coffee; then rode forty, sometimes fifty, miles, dined at 6 or 7 o'clock, after which he drank very freely, and concluded by sitting up to a late hour, always supping before he retired to rest. It was said that never was a Viceroy more formed to conciliate affection throughout the convivial Kingdom of Ireland, for the Duke participated largely in the festivities which he encouraged, with the melancholy result that excesses of various kinds precipitated his end.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.

A recent letter from Hyderabad states that the death of the youngest son of Salar Jung, Nawab of Muniulmulk has caused general sorrow. With him the illustrious house practically becomes extinct, the only representative of it left being an infant only a few months old. The late Nawab, who was a very promising young man, was a half-brother of Salar Jung, the younger, and, with his delicate and refined appearance, was in striking contrast with that burly statesman. The Marquis De Mores was, with his wife, guest of the Nawab in the palace at Hyderabad during some weeks of the winter of 1887-'88, and the Marquise, a charming American, was not a little proud of her unique experiences in the midst of the big, turbulent, fanatical city, where, until a quite recent period, it was scarcely safe for a foreigner to show himself without an escort. Things have vastly changed in Hyderbad in the last few years. The kindness and hospitality of the leading natives are boundless, and nowhere in India is the intercourse between them and the Englishmen so cordial and intimate. Under the wise and prudent administration of Sir Asman Jah, seconded by that able and enlightened official, the Financial and Political Secretary of Muniulmulk, better known as Mehdi Ali, the country is making such steady progress that Hyderabad is already the most considerable of the native States of India, and promises to become before long an example to them all.

HOUSE ROOM FOR THE VANDERBILTS.

The red house which overlooks the gardens of Devonshire House, and is known as Herbert House, Belgrave Square, though not in the square, has been again let by Lady Herbert of Lea to Cornelius Vanderbilt for the ensuing season. The Vanderbilts will arrive in London later this year, but they will also stay later, and will really see more of the London season at its height than in previous years. Herbert House looks a most imposing structure, but does not possess as much accommodation as might be expected.

LORD SALISBURY IMPROVING.

Lord Salisbury has returned from Dorsetshire very much improved in health and the rest has set him up. There is no disguising the fact, however, that his increasing size gives anxiety to his friends, and his disinclination to taking exercise adds to it. It is said that he now weighs over 250 pounds, which, for a man of his height and physique, is enormous.

CHANCE FOR YOUNG ORATORS.

The debate on the commission is to come to an end Friday, when, if it does not finish from natural causes, the closure will be applied. There is great excitement over it among the young men of the Tory party, for on this occasion the muzzled Ciceros are to be unmuzzled, and every man is, if he likes, to speak. It will be curious to see if among the rank and file who obediently but discontentedly have borne the enforced silence of the last three years a modern Cicero comes to light.

"SHORT-SIGHTED GOVERNMENT."

The Irish soon find a nickname for everything, and not the least appropriate is that given by them to the present Irish Administration, whom, with reference to physical peculiarities, they have christened the "short-sighted Government"—Mr. Balfour, the Lord-Lieutenant, and a good many members of his family, all wearing eye-glasses.

ARCHBISHOP TAIT'S BIOGRAPHY.

The biography of Archbishop Tait by his son-in-law, the Dean of Windsor, and his old an intimate friend, Canon Benham, is nearly finished, and I hear that the work is to be published next autumn.

TOPICS OF TALK IN THE NAVY.

An extraordinary misunderstanding has occurred at Lloyds' Committee, whose Chairman, Lord Revelstoke, and Secretary, Col. Hazier, somehow were led to believe that the Admiralty had asserted the right to confiscate all the Lloyds signaling stations in case of war if it should seem advisable to do so, and this without compensation. As matter of fact nothing of the kind has been mooted at Whitehall, and the scare was entirely groundless. By an act of the reign of George III., however, provision was made that if any of these signaling stations should, in time of war, be considered of strategic importance the Government may at once annex them, but Lloyds are to have the right of compensation for loss or danger. The channel fleet is at present at Port Mahon, where the crews are rapidly recovering from the influenza, from which the people of the place also suffered very severely. The new deep water dock at Southampton, which was begun in September, 1887, and which cost nearly £300,000, has an area of eighteen acres, with a minimum depth of twenty-six feet. There are three quays, 800 feet in length. It is probable that this magnificent dock will be opened by Prince George of Wales.

WEDGWOOD WARE AND PICTURES.

The collection of Wedgwood wares by the late Cornelius Cox, which contained upward of a thousand specimens, not a few of which were unique, many of them being from designs of Flaxman and Stothard, is to be sold at Christies' Monday next and the following days.

The great London picture sale of the coming season probably, although as yet unannounced, will be that of the Perkins collection of pictures, removed from Chipstead. These works were to have been sold at the Hotel Drouot, and a luxurious catalogue, with costly etchings by various men, was prepared, and the whole was prefaced by an essay by Paul Mantz of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* celebrity; but it was recognized in time, I suppose, that after all London is the most favorable market for wares of the kind in question. Hence the change of venue. The collection is the richest in Dutch pieces—Adrian Van Ostade, Metsus, Jan Steens, and Hobbemas; but the English school has not been neglected, and masters as unlike each other as Gainesborough and Richard Wilson stand shoulder to shoulder in the Perkins crowd.

EDMUND YATES.

NAGEL'S LEGAL STATUS.

Justice Field's Protector Before the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The Supreme Court chamber was filled throughout the four hours of the session of the court today with an audience which listened attentively to the arguments of counsel in the Neagle case, arising out of the shooting of David Terry in Lathrop, Cal., last summer, when he was in the act of committing an assault upon Justice Field of the Supreme Court. All the Justices were present except Justice Field. Seated within the bar were ex-Secretary Bayard, ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson, Senators Hoar, Evarts, and Gray, and other well-known men.

The argument was opened by Mr. Zach Montgomery in behalf of the appellant, Sheriff Cunningham, from whose jurisdiction Neagle was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the United States Court. The writ of habeas corpus ordering the discharge of Neagle was based on the ground that he was an officer of the United States, a Deputy Marshal, engaged in the performance of his duty of protecting a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and that he could not, therefore, be imprisoned by the State authorities.

Mr. Montgomery, in beginning his argument, said that it was the contention of the State authorities that the sole question before the court was a jurisdictional one, and therefore that all question of Neagle's guilt or innocence was irrelevant. If he were absolutely certain that the court agreed with him upon this point he would pass the circumstances connected with the affair by without comment; but as the lower court had made this a part of the record he would review the leading points in this evidence. The chief feature of this review was Mr. Montgomery's charge that it was not the purpose by Neagle's appointment to have him use his official authority to prevent a breach of the peace, but to have him resent forcibly any affront put upon Justice Field.

Taking up the legal question at issue, Mr. Montgomery maintained that unless there were specific statutory authority for the instruction given Neagle to accompany Justice Field that there was no authority for his release by the United States Circuit Court. He maintained this upon the authority of Sec. 753, Revised Statutes, that the writ of habeas corpus shall not extend to a prisoner unless in custody for an act done in pursuance of a law of the United States. As it is not asserted that Neagle acted upon the authority of any statutory law of the United States, and as there was no law extending protection outside the precinct of the court building, he declared that the Deputy Marshal should be remanded to the custody of the State of California. If it were true that the act was a justifiable homicide, necessary for the protection of Justice Field, then there need be no fear that the State would not acquit him; but it was for the State to decide on this point.

Attorney-General Miller, who followed in behalf of the United States, said he would base his argument upon two propositions:

1. That it is the duty of the Executive Department to protect the Judiciary of the Government.

2. That under the Constitution the Judiciary, being in abeyance to the Executive, it is the duty of the Judiciary Department to sit in judgment upon the acts of its officials in performing their duties in accordance with the Constitution.

He quoted from the words of Secretary Bayard that the inherent right of the Government to enact and enforce laws gives it power to protect its servants in their execution. The Attorney-General argued his case upon this line. The proposition advanced on the part of the State was a heresy as old as the Government, which had been refuted times without number in the courts, in Congress, and upon the battlefield. It was this same argument that the Executive had no power except such as was specifically granted by the Legislative Department that had been used before the Civil War to deny the power of the Government to coerce the seceding States.

Justice Bradley interrupted the Attorney-General in the course of his remarks with the question:

"With what force shall the President execute this power of protection of which you speak, supposing that the Marshal had not sufficient force for the purpose?"

The Attorney-General answered: "With the posse in the first instance, and if that were not sufficient, with the army and navy."

"Then he has the right to the aid of all citizens of the United States in maintaining the laws and in protecting the institutions of government," interposed Justice Bradley.

Mr. Joseph Choate of New York, who followed the Attorney-General as one of the counsel for the Government, opened his argument with the statement that ever since the beginning of the Government the people of the United States had rested in the conviction that they constituted a nation; that within its limits the Government was sovereign and supreme; and that it had within itself all the powers and facilities to fulfill its own functions and accomplish its own purposes. In doing this the Government was not subject to hindrance or interference by any power whatever. The Government had the power, as it had the duty, to secure the performance of the governmental operations and to protect its servants and agents in doing the duties intrusted to them. For the first time in a hundred years the people are now met with the starting contention that a Justice of the highest court of the land was not entitled to the protection of the Government in going from one place to another on his circuit.

Mr. Choate had not concluded his argument when the court adjourned.

Complete Annihilation.

The price of sealskins has come down wonderfully in the last few years. A dialogue between two ladies of this city, which took place in my hearing yesterday, sheds light on this.

Both ladies wore garments of sealskin, but the elder of the two had a coat of the vintage of 1880, with a golden-brown tinge, while the other's jacket was jet-black after the present fashionable dye.

"Why don't you buy a new sealskin?" asked the latter.

"I can afford to wear a shabby sealskin, for when I bought mine sealskin coats cost $250, while any one today can buy one for $75," was the annihilating reply, "and that's not allowing for the mark down either."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

FROST ON WINTER WHEAT.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT COLD WEATHER UPON THE CROP.

The Freeze of Friday and Saturday by Far the Hardest of the Season—It Found the Plants in No Condition to Withstand the Low Temperature—Some Localities Already Complaining About "Winter Killing"—Milder Weather Will Show the Damage.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—By far the hardest and most severe freeze which has yet struck the winter wheat came upon it Friday and Saturday last and again Monday night of the present week. The crop was not in any condition to withstand the shock. Of course it is entirely too early to say a word with regard to the effects of the weather of twenty-four hours ago. The effects of the freeze of last week, as shown by reports today, were more or less serious. The Province of Ontario reports that the crop has been growing more or less all winter and the complaints are that wheat is being raised out of the ground by freezing and thawing, and the impression is general that wheat has been more injured in that way than is generally supposed. Farmers are not holding as much wheat at this date as last year in the province, for the reason that the crop was light, and this, combined with the low price of wheat and coarse grain, has compelled farmers to sell wheat to meet current expenses.

Michigan reports that from Grand Rapids to Lansing the wheat is in fair condition, but the plants are very small, although the crop so far is not thought to have been seriously injured. Until we have a return to mild weather its condition is purely conjectural.

From Southern Indiana the first freeze is reported to have had no bad effect upon the growing crop, but advices today from the same locality are very cautious about expressing any positive opinion as to the effects of the last freeze.

In Northern Indiana the wheat plants have been injured more or less. The plants look brown and the tops are frozen, but the roots may be safe so far. On clay soil, with the freezing and thawing weather, the plants will be more or less lifted out, as is reported in Ontario. On sandy soil wheat will stand the present weather much better, and there is less danger of heaving and settling.

In Northern and Central Ohio there are very few complaints as yet of winter-killing. The weather at present is very severe and the wheat looks yellow.

From Central Missouri, for the first time in the history of the winter-wheat crop, there has been a heavy coat of ice covering the fields, which will have a smothering effect. There was a light snow last week, but most of it was blown away. Then came rains, followed by the most severe freeze of the season. With a continuance of such weather damage must result. Some wheat in this area is already reported winter-killed. The last three days have been the most severe of the season, the mercury dropping down suddenly to zero, and more of the wheat was unprotected than is usual at this season of the year. A good many farmers believe wheat was damaged a week ago, and the weather for the last fourteen days has not been favorable for the growing crop. A few days of mild weather will show the real condition of things.

In Kansas wheat is not growing at present and there is some snow on the ground. Few reports of winter killing had been received up to the 2d of March. Little wheat is being offered for sale, and, in fact, there is little No. 2 wheat in the State, as the excessive rains last July and August almost ruined crops.

In Central and Southern Illinois this can be said with certainty as to the present condition of winter wheat. The freeze of a week ago killed some of the winter wheat. The mercury Sunday went down as low as 8°, and the weather has continued severe ever since. Much anxiety is felt with regard to the effect of the freeze of the last three days.

Reports received during the last twenty-four hours from Tennessee and Kentucky say the winter wheat has been badly damaged by the recent freeze.

S. T. K. PRIME.

Indiana Peaches Killed.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 4.—[Special.]—The peach crop in this section will be an entire failure next season. One of the most prominent peach-growers in this section was in the city today and reports the buds all killed by the recent cold snap. The Dean orchard of this county, of 100,000 trees, is the largest in the world, and most of the peaches sold in the Chicago and Indianapolis markets are grown here. They rank first in size and quality in every market where they are sold, and the failure of the crop in Southern Indiana will make the fruit expensive next season.

JOLIET BUSINESS-MEN MEET.

The Attitude of Mayor Kelly on Drainage Matters Discussed.

JOLIET, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—The Joliet Business-Men's Association met last night and among other matters that came up for consideration was the sewage question and the position taken by Mayor Kelly of this city when he represented Joliet at the recent Ottawa meeting.

J. D. Paige offered the following resolution:

That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain what action is necessary to protect our interests against Chicago sewage, as set forth in the resolutions of the sewage convention held in Joliet Feb. 12, and to ascertain what legal counsel is necessary and the expense of same, and to report at the next meeting of the association.

After some discussion the motion was carried and the following committee appointed: R. E. Barber, J. T. Donahoe, and Col. Fred Bennett.

In the discussion which followed G. L. Vance said that if Mayor Kelly was correctly reported he was not acting according to the resolutions adopted by the convention. Mr. Paige said that he had received his advice from those who were delegates both to the convention here and at Ottawa. It was of no use to eulogize the Mayor or denounce him.

Mr. Lambert stated that there was no intention of casting a reflection on the Mayor on account of his private opinion. He had no right though to accept a position as delegate and then present his private views. He had no right to misrepresent the city. Lambert claimed that the Mayor had changed his views in regard to the sewage matter.

Mayor Kelly has been greatly misrepresented as to the ground he took while at Ottawa. He is in favor of the same thing now that he always has been, and that is the drainage law which provides for a channel 160 feet wide and 18 feet deep. This represents the general sentiment of the city.

MASS-MEETING OF EGYPTIAN FARMERS.

Resolutions Adopted Advocating the Formation of Co-operative Societies.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—Pursuant to call, a mass convention of the members of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Southern Illinois was held in this city today, about every county in Egypt being represented. The session was a secret one, but it was decided to make public the resolutions adopted, which are in substance as follows: The members announce themselves as non-political and pledge themselves to vote for no one who is not in accord with their ideas. They declare the farmers are the poorest and most abused men on earth. They bitterly denounce party canvasses and demand a halt generally in old party methods, winding up their party declaration with a demand for woman suffrage.

They recommend the organization of what shall be known as the Industrial Coöperative Society of Illinois, with a capital stock of $100,000, and also the organization of coöperative stores on what is known as the Rockdale plan. They demand a general reduction of the salaries of all elective officers, National, Congressional, State, judicial, county, and township. They advocate the uniting in one body of all labor organizations. They recommend the organization of county coöperative fire-insurance companies, and also suggest that at the next State meeting a coöperative life-insurance company be organized.

Co.
Adams.
ERIES.
4½ YDS. LONG
ND SWISS
DERIES
5c Per Yd.
OF SLIGHTLY
-INCH
INGS,
Yd.
Flouncing,
Dresses,
Yd.
ouncing,
e Points and
n,
Yd.
ery.
mmings are
eived.
R & Co.
ams-st.
ROBES.
ibit and sale
ian Unmade
w prices are
this dept.
$7.50
10.00
12.50
15.00
16.50
17.50
18.50
elties (made
SILKS
SON
& Co.
d Adams-st.
$2.40
PER PAIR.
Popular Prices.
AGO
Institute,
479 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill.
Skillful Treatment of Deformities, Ruptures, Curved Spines, Facial Blemishes, etc.
PRIVATE HOSPITAL with all modern improvements and Pharmacy in connection with institute.
Full staff of COMPETENT Physicians and Surgeons of reputation.
TRUSSES, CORSETS, BRACES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, and other Deformity Apparatus made to order.
Correspondence solicited.
ASPHALT
FOR SALE BY
VLEY & CO.,
Wabash-av., Chicago
NEVA OPTICAL CO.
WHOLESALE
OPTICAL GOODS
ashington-st., Chicago

AGAINST THE BORROWER.

DECISION ON A NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION QUESTION.

Judge Tuley Holds That He Is Entitled to a Credit Equal Only to the Value of His Stock, Not of the Full Amount of the Installments Paid—Various Divorce Suits—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call.

Several months ago E. A. Mack, Secretary of the Arcanum Building, Loan and Homestead Association, departed with $6,000 of its funds, thereby throwing the concern into the hands of a receiver. Yesterday morning William D. McKay, the receiver, raised an important point before Judge Tuley.

A stockholder who owned $1,225 worth of stock and had paid $1,300 interest on a loan, claimed that he was entitled to credit for all installments paid on stock regardless of the value of the stock. The receiver claimed that the present value of the stock after the payment of losses should alone be credited to him, and that the borrower proportionately with the investor should stand the losses. The court held that the borrower was entitled only to the credit of the value of the stock.

Divorce Matters.

Mrs. Jennie Colwell filed a bill for a divorce from Dr. Benjamin L. Colwell in the Superior Court yesterday. She says they were married June 8, 1871, and that the doctor deserted her in August, 1887. She asks for the custody of their two children—Ray, 14, and Clyde, 12 years old. Dr. Colwell, the bill says, is the proprietor of a private lying-in hospital at No. 3014 Indiana avenue worth over $30,000, and of a fine stable containing six blooded horses worth from $500 to $2,000 each. His income from the hospital and his outside practice she puts at $11,000, and she asks the court to decree her suitable alimony.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Alma A. Burton against her husband, Francis L. Burton, the lawyer, was heard by Judge Jamieson yesterday. Mrs. Burton testified as to acts of cruelty here and in Atlantic City, which, she said, were due to her husband's ungovernable temper. The court ordered the testimony written up.

Sophie M. Frost told Judge Jamieson that her husband, C. Oscar Frost, began to drink immediately after their marriage in 1876, and had kept it up until she was compelled to leave him two years ago. A witness said Frost had been drunk every day for ten years except when he was sick, and that he was sick but once. The testimony was ordered written up.

Josephine A. Gallagher will get a divorce from James C. Gallagher, a printer, for cruelty.

Legal Notes.

The Sherwood Letter-File company has filed a bill for an accounting against the A. B. Dick company.

Frederick Niebergall, a photographer, is sued for divorce by his wife Louisa. She charges him with cruelty.

Theophile des Lauriens is suing the Northwestern road for $5,000 damages for the loss of his infant son, aged 2 years.

Charles F. Bradley and Henry B. Hemenway were yesterday given letters on the estate of Sarah E. Hemenway of Evanston. The executors valued the estate at $21,000, of which $11,000 is in Evanston real estate.

Thomas Lyman was granted an injunction restraining C. E. Brown, Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-first street, from building an addition to his residence which should close a private alley in the rear of complainant's house.

Rule 31 of the Appellate Court has been amended and now reads as follows: "Applications for rehearing will be entertained in that class of cases only in which a decision of this court cannot be reviewed by the Supreme Court."

Judge Jamieson granted a writ of habeas corpus to Mrs. Marietta Grange for her 3-year-old daughter. Nellie Dobbs was the name given her by Ellen and John Taylor, the complainant's stepparents, who live at No. 1241 Indiana avenue.

Chapin & Gore filed a creditor's bill in the Superior Court against Patrick H. Heffron, the Richelieu Wine company, and others, in which the judgment obtained against Heffron at the January term of the Circuit Court for $8,287 is said to be still unsatisfied.

Letters of administration were issued yesterday to Henry S. Stebbins on the $210,000 estate of Louisa A. Jerome, of New York. The bulk of the state street, valued at $180,000, she left $30,000 in stocks, bonds and notes. The heirs are Clarissa Phillips, an aunt, and Eli S. Hough, an uncle.

The lawyers representing the West Chicago Street Railway Tunnel company were in Judge Tuley's court yesterday morning prepared to argue a preliminary injunction to restrain the tunnel could not be completed without the destruction of Warren Springer's buildings on Canal and Clinton streets. Allen C. Story, in behalf of Mr. Springer, secured a continuance.

Yesterday morning Patrick Ryan was given a verdict against Frank Parmelee of $48 for wages. While Ryan, who was employed by Parmelee, was unloading trunks in front of the Grand Pacific Hotel, he dropped one from the wagon to the sidewalk. It rebounded and crushed through a piece of iron door. Parmelee had to pay $48 damages and deducted it from wages due Ryan. Ryan's first verdict, secured before Justice Lyon, was appealed from by Parmelee.

E. Russell Ogden filed a bill in the Superior Court for an injunction to restrain the City of Chicago from opening Earl avenue and Ridgeland avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, through the grounds of the Chicago Athletic Club. The complainant says he has expended $4,000 in improvements on the land and has inclosed it with a fence; that many of the best citizens of Hyde Park are interested in the enterprise, and that it is the intention to erect an expensive club house with bowling alleys, a gymnasium, reading and bath rooms, and swimming baths.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,574—Serena Bergner et al. vs. Edw. Buchanan. Bill for infringement of Patent No. 289,629, imp. in separators. Banning & Banning & Payson, solrs.

United States District Courts—New Suit.

8,679—William P. Dike et al. vs. Prop. Two Henrys. Libel for supplies, $70. Schuyler & Kremer, proes.

Superior Court—New Suits.

126,272—Bill. Withheld for service.

126,273—Chapin & Gore vs. Patrick H. Heffron et al. Bill. C. H. Remy, solr.

126,274—John R. Leonard vs. Charles and August B. Hasselsagler and Lakeside B. L. and H. Assn. Bill. J. Barton Payne, solr.

126,275—Mattie Lenehan vs. J. M. Gutman. Appl.

126,276—Bankers' and Merchants' B. and L. Assn. vs. Albert H. and D. W. Morton, Martin Moylan, Joseph Block, and Madison Trus. Bill. C. C. Kohlsaat and G. W. Stanford, solrs.

126,277—Same vs. Eugene C. and Laura E. Martin, Martin Moylan, Joseph Alcock, and Jake Krup. Bill. Same solrs.

126,278—Same vs. Albert H. and D. W. Martin, M. Moylan, and Joseph Alcock. Bill. Same solrs.

126,279—Martin Vandrasek vs. Vaclav and Anna Papacek. Conf. judgt., $455. Kraft, Cross & Collins, attys.

126,280—J. Plinsky, use, etc., vs. Adolph Wiraman. Appeal.

126,281—Thomas Lyman vs. Charles C. Brown. Bill for inj. D. M. Hillis, solr.

126,282—Hobert Hoguet et al. vs. Frederick Cogswell. Appl.

126,283—Same vs. Same. Appeal.

126,284—People ex rel. Nellie Dobbs vs. Ellen and John Taylor. Hab. corp. O'Donnell, Barry & Coghlan, attys.

126,285—E. Russell Ogden vs. City. Bill for inj. Frederick Nathan, solr.

126,286—Thomas J. Shay vs. Mathias and Mrs. Kat. Frick and George W. Frick. Conf. judgt., $623. J. Gibbons, atty.

126,287—Laura M. Phillips vs. Benjamin F. Cochran. Appeal.

126,288—Thomas Purcell vs. John Ahearn. Tres., $9,000. J. C. King, atty.

126,289—Jennie Colwell vs. Benjamin L. Colwell. Bill for div. C. A. Harper, solr.

126,290—Ignline Grein vs. Jacques Gysin. Bill for div. Moses Newman & Pam, solrs.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—126,076, John J. Curran vs. Wm A. Dorman; on finding. $[illegible] and set. fa. to surety.—126,111, Henry Kagebein vs. Chicago & Milwaukee Brewing and Malting Co. Set. aside.

JUDGE ALTGELD—111,371, John T. Lavery vs. A. L. and T. O. Patterson; plf. remits $100; motion for new trial withdrawn and judgt., $1,024.—118,003, Mette Banne vs. August Pfaff; on ver., $150 app.; bond and bill ex. in 30 da.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—3,456, Cavanaugh vs. Cavanaugh; dec. div.—124,672, Elizabeth Blake vs. George Blake; dec. div.—2,497, Christian Brunner vs. Wiebcke Bronner; dec. div.—Thos. Carr vs. Lottie Carr; dec. div.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

79,995—R. G. Kemper et al. vs. E. S Levy. Asst., $500. Morris & Ganze, attys.

79,996—Knights of Labor Publishing Company vs. City. Asst., $10,000. Mason, Ennis & Bates, attys.

79,997—Richardson & Boynton Company vs. Helen M. and William H. Kimball. Conf. of judgt., $5,358. Washburne & Brentano, attys.

79,998—Sherwood Letter File Company vs. A. B. Dick Company. Bill vs. Bill. H. Sidney, solr.

79,999—Hugett & Smith Mfg Company vs. Francis Lumley. Asst., $1,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

79,[illegible]—Lawrence C. Moore vs. Pullman Palace Car Company and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Bill vs. W. C. Underwood, atty.

79,[illegible]—William H. Werner vs. Henry Wieland. Conf. of judgt., $735. S. Kisch, atty.

79,[illegible]—Jos. Bell vs. C. Goodman. Appeal.

79,[illegible]—Minnie Kappe vs. Ferdinand Kappe. Bill for divorce. J. Wagner, solr.

79,[illegible]—Asenath M. Brady vs. Massachusetts Benefit Association. Asst., $2,000. G. W. Plummer, atty.

79,[illegible]—R. Grayson vs. M. H. Banks. Asst., $2,000. J. S. Nottingham, atty.

79,[illegible]—Louisa Niebergall vs. Frederick Niebergall. Bill for separate maintenance. Blum & Blum, solrs.

79,[illegible]—Samuel Ayers et al. vs. Joseph P. Butterfield and Bamford E. Hadlik. Bill. J. S. Nottingham, solr.

79,[illegible]—Thomas W. Eaton et al. vs. Edward Baggott. Asst., $2,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

79,[illegible]—Thomas Gaines et al., use of W. N. Alley, vs. Ohio Farmers' Ins. Co. Hartford Ins. Co., and Home Ins. Co. Garn. J. R. Muir, atty.

79,[illegible]—George M. Rogue vs. Per Johnson Moreau et al. Bill. V. H. Mitchell, solr.

79,[illegible]—William Wilcox vs. Charles A. Needham. Conf. judgt., $[illegible]. R. Kinz, atty.

79,[illegible]—C. S. Weber vs. Michael J. Howard. Appeal.

79,[illegible]—Francis Napetje et al. vs. William C. John C., and Cornelia Furman. Bill. Sewell & Camp, solrs.

79,[illegible]—John Nelson, by next friend, vs. C. S. Rolling Stock Co. Case, $20,000. A. M. Southworth, atty.

79,[illegible]—Christine Scott vs. Albine and Eugene A. Fortin. Asst., $1,000. S. L. Boyce, atty.

79,[illegible]—George S. Millard vs. Eva Millard. Bill for div. J. C. King, solr.

79,[illegible]—Marie Eastern vs. Arthur J. Vaughan. Appl.

79,[illegible]—Withrow E. Scarrett, K. N. Thomas, Western Water-Works Co., Samuel A. Kean, and John Farson. Bill. A. Hyerson, solr. (March 4.)

79,[illegible]—Nathaniel H. Latterly vs. Michigan Buggy Co. Asst., $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys. (March 4.)

79,[illegible]—George W. Ludlow et al. vs. J. C. Goldthwaite. Asst. (attch.), $2,000. Doolittle, McKey & Tolman, attys. (March 4.)

79,[illegible]—Ezra May et al. vs. Emma Ross. Attch., $700. Bloodgood, Kemper & Gridley, attys. (March 4.)

79,[illegible]—Moritz Meissner vs. Same. Attch., $164. Same.

79,[illegible]—W. W. Kimball Co. vs. P. G. Lamoreaux. Asst., $500. Dent & Smith and C. P. Sawyer, attys. (March 4.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GRINNELL—78,845, Thomas B. Riter et al. vs. Ohio & Western Iron & Coal Co.; $13,795 and speci. exn.—71,068, Chicago Supply Co. vs. Charles J. Brooks; on ver., $145.

JUDGE McCONNELL—69,655, R. Sebensen vs. Mrs. H. M. Reid; on findg., $151.—77,008, Amos Denison vs. George H. Walton; on ver., $600.

DECREE.

JUDGE TULEY—623, Kramer vs. Dassel; dec. on fbl. pet. of Lowry.

County Court—New Suits.

5,652—John Griffin to Patrick J. Garrett. Assignment. Assets, $600; liabilities, $400. M. S. Ames, atty.

5,653—James Pittsburg Co. vs. M. J. Howard and Lazarus Berwin. Cont. of judgt., $125. C. H. Walker, atty.

5,654—Petn. of Wm. H. Merrick and wife to adopt child. E. Fisher, atty.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 854, Merki vs. Sweet, on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—March calendar. Nos. 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Trial call Nos. 5,411, 6,071, 6,072, 6,074, 6,080, 6,081, 6,082, 6,084, 6,085, 6,088, 6,089, 6,090, 6,091, 6,092, 6,093, 6,094, 6,095, 6,097, 6,098, 6,099, 6,100, 6,101, 6,102, 6,103, 6,104, 6,105, 6,106, 6,107.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 5,669, and cases from Judge Anthony's call. No. 5,398, Gorman vs. Hassett, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 50, 38, 5, 27.

JUDGE COLLINS—No call. Deimel vs. Deimel (motion) on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—February calendar. Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Calr. No. 1. No first call. Trial call. Nos. 4,622, 3,623, 4,049, 4,052, 4,084, 3,800, 4,108, 4,150, 4,151, 4,220, 4,220¼. No. 3,468, O'Brien vs. Sexton, on trial.

JUDGE McCONNELL—No call. No. 4,564, Weigle vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Calr. No. 3. No first call. Trial call. Nos. 2,488, 1,265, 2,324, 2,501, 2,502, 2,503. No. 2,469, Des Lauriers vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co., on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—City condemnation cases. No. 15,759. Cond. on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Cases from Judge Grinnell's call. No. 2,284, White vs. Martin Co., on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Calendar No. 1 to 20, inclusive, including No. 194.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business. Admiralty cases.

JUDGE PRETDERGAST—In re Leach. Justices reports of fines, etc., 2 p. m.: In re McLaughlin. No. 5,366. C. & A. R. R. vs. Miller, on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Branch 1—Nos. 615, 1,038, 1,242, and cases from today's call.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Branch 3—Nos. 1,251, 1,253, 1,255, 1,257, 1,259, 1,260, 1,261, 1,262.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the United States Supreme Court today:

Clara Shortridge Foltz of San Diego, Cal., N. H. Harris of Vicksburg, Miss., and Francis Putnam Stevens of Baltimore, Md., were admitted to practice.

1,151—John Lyles, executor, etc., appellant, vs. Loretta Shropshire et al. Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr William Phillips and Mr. James G. Day in support of motion, and Mr. M. C. Cole, Mr. A. H. Mowry, and Mr. J. S. Clarke in opposition thereto.

1,472—Thomas Cunningham, Sheriff, etc., appellant, vs. David Neagle. Argument commenced by Mr. Zach Montgomery for the appellant and continued by Mr. Attorney-General Miller and Mr. Joseph H. Choate for the appellees.

No Court at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—No proceedings were had in the Supreme Court today, there being no quorum. Court will convene at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

B., 106 Dearborn street: Thomas Carlyle died in 1881.

CHARLES NOVAK, city: Sigismund Vasa, King of Poland, reigned from 1587 to 1632.

P. J. S., City: Mutilated silver coins can be sold, among other places, at the Union National Bank.

Clothing for the Dakota Sufferers.

CHICAGO, March 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper where articles for the relief of the "Dakota sufferers" may be sent?

MRS. J. H. M. KING.

[Mrs. W. J. Morgan, Room No. 69, No. 79 Dearborn street.]

Mr. Fursman's Marriage.

ODELL, Ill., March 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The papers today among other statements concerning W. H. Fursman say he was married in Pontiac jail. In justice to Mrs. Fursman please correct that one item. They were married in Sheldon, Ill., at the Methodist parsonage. Mrs. Leroy McCollen of this place, a sister-in-law of Mrs. F.'s, witnessed the ceremony. E. H.

Not Opposed to the Board.

CHICAGO, March 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of today under the head of "Killing Bucket-Shops," you quote me, in error, saying, "If I saw the bucket-shops closed up I would be willing to see the Board of Trade ruined." What I said was that I would be willing to run the risk of the board being ruined in its efforts to kill the bucket-shops by cutting off quotations. A. I. LEWIS.

Ice Frozen in Salt Water.

CHICAGO, March 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a disputed question please state whether ice which is frozen in salt water is fresh or salt. H. CANE.

[If salt water be thrown on a sheet of ice and left to freeze the contained salt will be precipitated in a layer between the old and new ice, so that the block may contain salt. But the ice crystal proper does not contain salt, whether formed from fresh or salt water.]

"Inconstant."

CHICAGO, March 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a late issue a correspondent asked for a poem entitled "Inconstant." I herewith send the first and last verses:

INCONSTANT.

Inconstant! O, my God!
Inconstant! When but a single thought of thee
Sends all the shivering blood
Back to my heart in thrills of ecstasy.

God will forgive the sin,
If sin it be; our lives are swept so dry,
So cold, so passionless!
Thank him death comes at last—and so—good-by.

Nobody Seems to Be Liable.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Feb. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—About fifteen years ago the City of Boscobel built a bridge across the Wisconsin River and placed the draw where the United States Engineer ordered it put. Until last year the channel of the river ran under the draw. Last summer the channel changed and the draw (or rather the river under the draw) is filled up with a sandbar, so that if any boat should now come either up or down it could not pass the bridge. Would the City of Boscobel be liable for any damages provided a boat should come down the river and could not get through the draw or is it the business of the Government to keep the channel where it used to be? A few boats pass up or down every year, but no regular traffic.

ED MEYER.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

CHICAGO, March 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Did John A. Logan at any time introduce any resolution indorsing the Fugitive Slave bill, or was he in any way instrumental in its passage or enforcement, or did he ask for its enforcement in the Northern States, or in fact did he *ever* have anything to do with it?

MELL C. FOLLETT.

[Before the war, while a Democrat, Gen. Logan expressed himself in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law with all its odious features. He had nothing to do with its passage, for that was in 1850, nor did he ever take a personal part in its enforcement. He simply favored its enforcement, and for that he more than atoned by his subsequent services to the cause of freedom as soldier and statesman.]

A Hawkeye and Prohibition.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If the prohibitory method of dealing with intemperance could be successfully carried out without doing gross injustice to a large proportion of American citizens it would simplify the question of duty for many who have now no sympathy with the prohibitory movement. But constituted as our American society is, with its diverse interests, habits, and convictions, it is absolutely impossible to employ prohibitory legislation as we are attempting it in Iowa without violating the rights of others. This consideration, however, does not check the zeal of the friends of prohibition. Rights, in their estimation, have no sacredness when standing in their way. They persuade themselves they are justified in using any legal measures, without considering their justice or injustice. Such measures may destroy valuable property without compensation and may violate national rights which no Government in the world, however despotic, has ever denied, but Prohibitionists do not hesitate. With them the end justifies the means.

Another of their falsehoods is that if they have a majority sufficiently large in a Legislature and an Executive to sustain their purposes they believe they have a right to force prohibition upon a State, irrespective of circumstances, and despite the sentiments and habits and natural rights of a large majority. Their motto seems to be: "Reforms first and rights last." Where shall we stop in such a course? Is the magnitude of a vice to blind us to the rightful limits of law?

The result in Iowa is known the country over: Evasions of the Prohibition law; spies, sneaks, detectives, and endless litigation and expense to enforce the law; open violation and defiance of the law; and the alienation of good men from the Republican party. All this reveals a deep conviction in the popular mind that the law is radically wrong in principle, essentially unAmerican at the core, springing from a dangerous assumption of power on the part of temporary majorities, an act of despotism, and an unmistakable return to the barbarous rule of action that "might is right." R. HASSALL.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
Delicious, easily digested and highly nourishing

HIGHWAY AND BYWAY.

Chicago's Smartest Horse.

Mr. Donnell, manager Hall's Safe and Lock company: People who lived in Chicago ten or fifteen years ago will remember a tandem team of fine Normandy horses that used to be driven about the streets without rein. They were a wonder to the people of the city and a great curiosity to visitors from the country. They delivered our goods for several years, the man on the wagon guiding the leader by a whistle. We got letters yet from the country asking about that team. Their names were Pete, Dutch, and Frank. Pete was the leader. He was trained by John Parmer, who has been in our employ as safe mover and deliverer for twenty years. Pete was the smartest horse I ever heard of. He would make his way through a big crowd on the street without causing any commotion whatever unless he thought somebody was trying to bark his legs. Then he would bite as viciously as a mad dog.

One day Pete slipped on a street-car rail and hurt his side. Just as he was recovering he ran a nail in one of his feet. He died of blood-poisoning. That broke up the team. We tried several horses for leaders, but never could find one to take Pete's place. The authorities of the city, who at first had a prejudice against Pete and used to object to him working without rein, came to like him, but they were never satisfied to have any other horse try it. There is a difference between training a horse for trick work and training him to do what Pete did. Pete was all business. He had more sense than some people. I may say, by the way, that you can't train any horse. Some horses never learn anything. After Pete died and we found that we could get no other horse to take his place we sold Dutch, and he soon died. The man to whom we sold him was very much attached to Dutch, and he avers that Dutch died of a broken heart. We kept Frank until he got too old for service. We didn't want to part with him so we had him shot when he got too old to work. There has never been such a team as Pete, Dutch, and Frank in Chicago since Pete died. We tried a similar team in New York but the crowded streets were against the scheme. There are a number of such teams in Philadelphia. Did you ever know that the business of safe moving is one that requires great care? In twenty years we have had very few damages to pay on account of accidents to buildings or teams. In all that time we have never had a rope to break in the hoisting of a safe.

Few Women Druggists.

A State street druggist who is connected with one of the colleges of pharmacy: I know of but three women pharmacists in the city; there may be more. One of these is a married woman who has charge of the store owned by her husband. I don't know whether the other two are in the business for which they were educated or not. I do not know why there are not more women in the drug business. It seems to me there is a field for them here. I think if I had a woman in my store it would help my trade. I suppose that one thing which keeps women out of the business is the fact that they have got to begin at the bottom. It is the ambition of all drug clerks to go to the prescription case. Whether a person is graduate of a pharmacy or not I do not believe he or she should go to the prescription case until after four years of experience in the store. The first thing one does who enters this business is to wash bottles. In four years from that time, other things being equal, the employé is ready to compound. I suppose a young woman who is a graduate from a pharmacy would scorn to begin as bottle-washer. But aside from that there is no reason why there should not be more women druggists. The objections which some people urge to the employment of women as pharmacists will not hold good.

An Accommodating Landlord.

La Salle street house-renter: Some property-owners think they can handle their tenants and collect rents better than agents. Perhaps some of them can. I know of one who didn't. He used to own the building on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. He had a number of tenants. One of them was a young man whose business had not been remarkably prosperous and he fell behind in his rent four months. The owner went to him one day and told him with a good deal of emphasis that he must get out.

"When do I go?" the tenant asked.

"Today—before sundown," roared the landlord.

The tenant said all right, and the owner departed. About an hour after the tenant called upon him and said:

"I have been packing up my things and find that it will cost me $3 to move them. You say I have got to move to-day?"

"That's what I said," retorted the landlord in italics.

"Well," said the tenant, "you'll have to lend me $3 to do it."

And the landlord actually did it, in his haste and temper, as he told me afterward. Now I do his renting for him.

A Story from the Hack-Corner.

William Rice is the veteran hack-driver of the city. He stays by his old team and outfit, and despises the new-fangled hansom cabs.

"I get along," he said, "about as well as any of them. Occasionally somebody gives me the worst of it, but not often. About the coolest piece of business I ever had played on me was when Oglesby was running for Governor the last time. A young man came to me and said he had Uncle Dick in tow, and that he wanted me to haul him over to a depot somewhere, as Mr. Oglesby was about leaving town and the young man wanted to get an interview out of him. I did it. The Governor and the young man left the hack together and entered the depot, the young man telling me to await his return. I have been waiting ever since. I don't expect the money now. I have given up hope in that direction. But it was the coolest piece of leg-pulling I ever had."

Mansfield's Banquet Scene.

The banquet scene in "A Parisian Romance," now playing by Mr. Mansfield at the Columbia, is more elaborate than when he gave it some years ago. There are no "property" food and drink in that scene. A party of gentlemen were discussing this Monday night. Mr. Davis, the manager of the house, informed the gentlemen that the banquet was real; that was alive, and that it cost Mr. Mansfield a very snug little sum every night "to put it on." In proof of this the gentlemen were invited to go on the stage immediately after the death of Baron Chevrial and see for themselves. There were three quarts of Perrier-Jouet in place containing the remainder of a quantity of blue points and lobster salad. The roses were real and of the costliest sort. Of course the roses can be kept over from night to night. But the wine is bougnt and drank, and the blue points and salads are fresh-served every night. There are several women necessary to fill up the table who are not required in any other part of the play. The scramble for those "places" is quite amusing, as the women know they will get a real banquet for nothing. The tableware for this scene is of the finest, and is served by a well-known caterer of the city, who also furnishes the wines, oysters, and salads. For all of which Mr. Mansfield has to pay whether the house is great or small.

A Mouse in a Street-Car.

An actual occurrence: It was an Indiana avenue car. The Indiana line is said to be the swell street-car line of the city. This particular car was crowded with fashionable ladies. At Eighteenth street an elderly lady and gentleman boarded the said car. Strange to say no one offered them a seat. They clung to the straps.

Suddenly a woman shrieked. Did you ever hear a woman shriek in a street-car? There is no shriek like it. Shrieks are contagious. The first shriek was followed by another, and another, and yet another. Then four women clutched the bell-cord and several others called out "Conductor!" The car stopped. Eight or ten women left the car. The two elderly people got their seats. It was all owing to a mischievous Chicago drummer who sat in one corner. He had a rubber mouse, one of those with a spring in it. He had let it escape in the car. A rubber mouse with a spring in it is quite a contrivance in a crowded street-car—if you want a seat.

That Pacific Road Report.

JACKSON, Mich., March 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial on the Pacific railroad ought to be continued six days a week. A weaker report and more one-sided proposition never was presented to Congress. The Government ought to seize the road when the time is up and open sealed proposals for its lease to the highest bidder for a term of years—say ten or twenty years—the same as it has done with the seal fisheries, and continue to do so until all money has been refunded, principal and interest, that has been advanced. After the United States has received all money do it the road should be sold to the highest bidder. To read the report of the Frye committee and listen to Dr. Green of the Western Union company make the average man weary. A person would think they were the two most abused companies on the face of the earth. Let the people have cheap telegraph rates and make the Pacific railroad people pay their debts. Keep the subject before the people.

EDWIN HALLAM.

Burlington Route.
Only $8 to Missouri River points for first-class tickets; to Denver, $20.15; rate to other Western points in proportion. Sleeping and dining cars, chair cars (seats free), vestibuled trains.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YELLOW AND WHITE DOG; SETter species. Liberal reward for return. JACKSON, 466 West Congress-st., corner Laflin.

LOST—FEMALE DOG, BROWN AND white cocker spaniel. Liberal reward will be paid for return to 4037 Fraizie-av.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. LOSER can have same on proving property and paying expense of advertisement. Address D Q 80, Tribune.

LOST—$10 REWARD, PEARL RING. RETURN to V. V. CORBIN, 110 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, FIVE TWENTY-DOLLAR bills; party can ill afford to spare it; $20 reward for return of same to S 15, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC BELTS, BATTERIES, trusses, insoles, chest, spinal, leg and arm electrodes, and all kinds of electric appliances cheap, guaranteed the best. Call and examine our goods and consult with our physician before purchasing. Home Treatment Electric Company, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR Cashier by an experienced man; good references. Q 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPable young business man of 11 years' experience, now holding a position, desires to make a change for satisfactory reasons. O 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR OFfice work; little knowledge of books; no objection to going West. Best of references. Address D Q 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, Clerk, or any position of trust by young man of 22 years of age (Canadian); active and rapid writer. L. B. 34, 62 N. Clark-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE, ENERGetic young man as bookkeeper or other office work. No. 1 city references. Address J. MODONALD, Room 58, 175 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD OFFICE MAN. References. Q 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 as bookkeeper; thoroughly familiar with double entry; A1 city references. S 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN EXperienced in double-entry bookkeeping; an assistant for 3 or 4 first-class months; secure free for a permanent situation in large office. City references. M Q 5, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED RAILRoad stenographer and typewriter operator desires employment at moderate salary; well educated, desperate, and thoroughly competent; reliable city references. S 9, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED — TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenog. Assn. 94 La Salle, R. 38.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCURATE, SPEEDY, sand well educated shorthander and Remington operator would like a position for either part of or entire day; moderate salary; city recommendations. S 89, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN; GOOD ADOutress, large experience; at present in business; position must pay at least $1,000 and upwards. H 136, Tribune office.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMSpetent mechanical and decorative draughtsman, with varied experience. T, P. O. Box 821, Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS Sureman; 3 years' experience. Address W. D., 29 Beckendike-st., Chicago.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR Driver by honorably discharged Austrian cavalry trooper; age, 28; single; experienced with horses. Best references. Address Q 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY Strong German; understands horses thoroughly; A1 driver; willing and obliging about place; best of city reference. Q 176, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN AS Coachman; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself useful. Good reference. Q 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS Coachman; best of city references. H 156, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY An Englishman. Good references. Q 165, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE: Oman as coachman and care of grounds; wife good cook; no family. Good references. Address S 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN IRISH PROTESTant man, married, no family, as caretaker or coachman on gentleman's place; suburbs preferred. Reference, strictly temperate. JOSEPH LANE, 3870 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN RESIDING 5 in a Western city of 50,000 or 60,000 inhabitants desires to represent therein a well-established manufacturing or jobbing house. Address D Q 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN DOING CHORES Swishes more work; good references. S 12, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ATTORNEY IN LAW Sor law and real estate, at fair salary; hustler; references furnished. Q 169, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED — TELEPHONE YOUR Swants to United Stenog. Assn. 94 La Salle, R. 38.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY CALIGRAPHist; shorthand; good penman. References. R 170, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second work or housework. Call at 138 Thirty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY (American) as cook only. Call at 724 Him-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIVE SWEDISH Girls for first and second work. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT Girls—one as cook, other as second girl. Best references. Address 155 Napoleon-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO Cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call two days at 114 Sedgwick-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK Sin a private family. Best of reference. Call at 359 N. Market-st. ANNIE COALESS.

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGING, WORKING, Housekeeping. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, SECOND GIRL, Nurse. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SEAMSTRESS TO Sassist dressmaker, or plain sewing in families. Q 155, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY NURSE AND SECOnd girl; best references. Call two days at 819 Vincennes-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old-established, well-known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOKS, laundresses, housemaids, nurses, kitchen maids, nursemaids. HOLLAND & BARRETT, first-class fruit and flower store, 268 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER of experience. Address, in handwriting of applicant, D Q 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of retail cigar business; must deposit $500 security. R 128, Tribune.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK FOR WHOLESALE grocery house; must understand the business. Give references and state salary wanted. Address D Q 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE in school business as entry clerk and to do shipping. Address, giving age, reference, and salary expected, S 1, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping. Must state references and salary desired. D Q 61, Tribune office.

WANTED — YOUNG GENTLEMAN STENOGrapher and Remington operator

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ANTE-WORLD'S FAIR PRICES.
No. 6 Woodlawn-av., near 63d-st. $60
No. 8 Woodlawn-av., near 64th-st. 60
No. 10 Woodlawn-av., near 60th-st. 60
No. 12 Woodlawn-av., near 62d-st. 60
No. 14 Madison-av., near 63d-st. 60
No. 16 Madison-av., near 63d-st. 60
No. 18 Madison-av., near 63d-st. 60
No. 20 Sheridan-av., near 63d-st. 60
No. 22 Sheridan-av., near 63d-st. 60
No. 24 Lincoln-av., near 64th-st. 60
No. 26 Lexington-av., near 64th-st. 60
No. 28 Warwick-av., near 63d-st. 60
No. 30 Ellis-av., near 63d-st. 75
No. 32 Greenwood-av., near 63d-st. 75
Also very attractive corners on 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, and 70th-sts., Stony Island-av., Grace-av., Hope-av., Star-av., Madison-av., Ontario-av., Sheridan-av., Woodlawn-av., Lincoln-av., Lexington-av., Greenwood-av., Ellis-av., Warwick-av., and Drexel-av.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFITH & ALLEN, 22 MONTAUK BLOCK, 115 MONROE-ST.:
HYDE PARK BARGAINS.
MADISON-AV. AND 52D-ST.—S. E. corner Dunreath, new Brunswick brown, blue, and buff Bedford stone-front houses, 10 rooms, hardwood throughout; ready to occupy at once; in construction, finish, location, and price we challenge any one to find their equal in Kenwood or Hyde Park.
Prices ..... $9,000 to $9,500
Examine them; they will bear inspection. Any one who wishes to purchase an honest built house for a home in one of the best localities in Hyde Park here they are. Erected by one of the best builders in Chicago. See them. Open every day. Plans and front elevations at our office.
Note the improvements going on around the above houses, and secure one now before the owner decides to advance prices.

FOR SALE—
WINDSOR PARK. WINDSOR PARK.
For $600 cash and monthly payments of $40, we will sell those two elegant new houses on Ford-av. between 36th and 37th-sts; lots 50x167 ft.; east front.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
N. E. cor. 43d and Wabash, 161x55, partly improved.
N. E. cor. 43d and Wabash, 161x90.
S. E. cor. 43d and Wabash, 161x100.
N. E. cor. 43d and Vincennes, 150x85.
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL,
Exclusive Agents,
240 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
Lots and houses in our beautiful and popular subdivision in Stony Island-av., 75th to 79th-sts., south of Jackson Park. First-class improvements, location, and transportation.
PRICES.
Lots—$500 to $1,250.
Houses—$2,800; easy payments.
Call for tickets, plats, and information. Agent at our branch office (cor. 75th-st. and railroad tracks, Stony Island Crossing) daily to show property.
B. F. CHOATE RITZ & CO.,
144 La Salle-st.
And cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—
SIX CORNERS.
CALUMET-AV. and 37th-st., 132x160, $75 per foot. (Entry 2,703.)
COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and 54th-st., 92x130, $125 per foot. (1,555.)
ELLIS-AV. and 44th-st., 100x140, $100 per foot. (2,012.)
EMERALD-AV. and 31st-st., 50x125, $100 per foot. (1,335.)
VERNON-AV. and 37th-st., 42x90, cheap.
WASHINGTON-AV., corner of 51st-st., 100x150 (Entry 1,409.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—54D-ST., NEAR DREXEL, 120 FEET, 2 south front, bargain, $40 per ft.; Cottage Grove-av., bargain in a corner near 31st-st., $25 per foot; Champlain-av., bet. 44th and 45th-sts., 31½x136, c. f., $7 per ft.; Langley-av., near 46th-st., 40 ft., only $72.50 per foot; Lexington-av., near 47th-st., 25 ft. c. f., bargain; St. Lawrence-av., near 45th-st., 25 ft., cheap.
Telephone 10867. W. A. PRIDMORE,
4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
The southeast corner of State and 73d-sts., 300x[illegible] for $7,250 for a [illegible]
The southeast corner of Michigan-av. and 73d-st., 300x[illegible]; $30 a foot.
Calumet-av., the entire west frontage between 70th and 77th-sts., 602x[illegible]; $30 a foot.
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL,
Exclusive Agents,
240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 2-STORY MODERN BRICKS; complete in every respect; a big bargain and chance to save your rent; 8 rooms, mantels, laundry, cement basement, etc.; price $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Hyde Park center; convenient to train and cable. Also two others, $4,000 each; easy terms.
S. P. BOUTON,
217 1st Natl. Bank.

FOR SALE—ON 49TH-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD—[illegible] south front, 57x.
WM. M. CARSWELL, 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 11-ROOM STONE FRONT house, with reception hall, billiard-room, etc., on Lexington, near 53d-st., convenient to I. C. R. R.; price $[illegible]
W. G. CARLISLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
HALE-AV., VERY CHOICE, 62x190 FT., NORTH OF 67TH-ST. AT A LOW FIGURE.
E. W. WESTFALL, 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES, OR BUILT TO order; elegant building in best part of Kenwood and Hyde Park; plans can now be altered to suit buyers; we contract to build anywhere in Chicago; architect's plans and estimates free. W. P. BUTLER, 461 Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 56TH-ST., 50x132, at a bargain. (2,066.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—LAST BARgain in a corner on that great thorough fare; 123 feet corner, south of the Midway-plaisance, $300 per foot; 1 block east of the subdivision. No other corner for that price on the whole avenue north of 67th-st.
E. P. HOTCHKISS, 144 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LOT FOR SALE, 100X132 feet, on Vincennes-av., near 45th-st., between Grand and Drexel-boulevards. If you act promptly you can have same at a reasonable price. Address M 165, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD-PLACE, NEAR VINCENNES-av., south front, detached modern, 8 rooms, furnace and laundry, light basement; price $4,200.
E. D. SMALLEY, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and R. R., $4,000 to $15,000; small cash or easy order.
J. A. COLEMAN, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER FRONTING 172 ft. on Oakwood-blvd., near Oakland, at $140 a ft. R. P. DUD, 149 5th-st.

FOR SALE—
State-st., near 47th, 50 or 100 ft., west front; cheap if taken at once; investigate.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A KENWOOD CORNER, UNIMproved; one of the largest and most desirable in Kenwood, situated in a very choice locality. H. M. SHERWOOD, First Natl. Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST., COR. 45D, partially improved; price $27,000; 90x125; an elegant corner. Full particulars on application.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 66TH-ST., ONLY $40 per ft. and at 7½c-st., $22.
T. H. SAUNDERS & CO., 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN AND JACKSON Park; a few cheap lots where prices are advancing rapidly. NAHREN BURG & CHERRY, 503 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BY OWNER—
100 feet, s. e. cor. S. Park-av. and 73d-st.
3 lots, s. w. cor. Vernon-av. and 37th-st.
80 feet, s. e. cor. Vernon-av. and 35th-st.
Easy terms. Call for plats and prices. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—COR. GREENWOOD-AV. AND 54TH-st., 132x165, with residence site; price reasonable.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 188 DEARborn-st.—A very choice five-acre tract S. E. cor. Stony Island-av. and 31st-st., in Hyde Park; Parkside Station Illinois Cent. R. R. on opposite corner; type for subdivision; all other property about it subdivided.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 3 LOTS NEAR 52D-st., cheap. E. D. SMALLEY, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-BLVD., NEAR south end of Jackson Park (the World's Fair site), 50 x 125 feet, Stony Island-blvd., south of Jackson Park, 25 feet, e. f., fronting also on Washington-av., 50 per foot; running through; bargain.
Telephone 10867. W. A. PRIDMORE,
4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—$5,000—ELEGANT MODERN 12-ROOM house and 25-ft. lot on improved street, Lexington-av. (Oakwood); stone sidewalks, gas, etc. Could be used by two families if desired. A decided bargain.
E. P. HOTCHKISS, 144 La Salle-st., Room 9.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
The s. e. cor. Yale and 75th-sts., at the intersection of Stony Island-av., 200x160, $60 a foot.
Between Yale and Wentworth-av., on Yale-st., west front, 100, $35 a foot.
The northeast cor. Yale and 70th-sts., 100x160, $60 a foot.
The northwest cor. Wentworth and 70th-st., 100x160, $40 a foot.
Between 69th and 70th, on Wentworth-av., 240x160, $40 a foot.
The southwest cor. 70th and Wentworth, 200x160, $40 a foot.
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL,
Exclusive Agents,
240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 75th-sts.; 167x167 feet, s. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $1,000 to $10,000, with all the modern improvements, good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Lowe-ave., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 12 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices.
A. H. ALLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6734 Ferry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
Beautiful residence and 50 feet of ground at the corner 73d-st. and Webster-av.; 2-story frame, with stone foundations; beautifully finished throughout; streets are all improved; please look at it if you want a home in the suburbs; it is a bargain; owner is desperate to sell. Address
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE ON 37th-st., near Emerald-av.; price $1,800; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R. fare, 5 cents; water-pipes and sewers laid; two blocks from Halsted-st. horse-cars. $[illegible]
J. W. FARLIN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK, 90 FT. ON 51ST-PL., and 30 feet wide; brick and frame residence; all conveniences; perfectly graded streets; sidewalks, large shade trees in front; cost over $[illegible]; to be sold for $[illegible]; easy terms.
J. A. COLEMAN, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ON 4 YEARS' TIME, 6-ROOM COTtage, bath-room, on Winter-st., near 46th; price $[illegible]; 2 blocks from train daily, fare 5 cents from horse-cars.
J. W. FARLIN, 95 Washington-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse-cars; price, $250 to $350 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
5 lots on 50th and Winter-sts.; 5 lots on Niagara-st., near Winter; 2 lots on Halsted-st., near 31st. I will sell the above at your own price; make an offer.
THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—425 NORTH NORMAL parkway, fronting the park, 8-room modern residence, with large finished attic, in complete order; cheap if taken this month. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—$1,800—NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot, with barn for three horses, on Butterfield-st., near 47th. This is a bargain.
E. P. HOTCHKISS, 144 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND WIDE LOT, ENGLEwood-av.; bargain; $450 cash, balance easy monthly payments. 219 Dearborn-st., Room 1201.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A VERY DESIRable house; modern improvements; $4,500. A. T. HEMINGWAY, R. 57, 189 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
Newport-av.—225 feet, south front, 200 feet deep; also a few north front lots.
Hawthorne-place—100x233, south front.
Buckingham-place, near Evanston-av.—5 south-front lots; $60 per foot. Also 3 north-front lots on Roscoe-st. at same price.
Evanston-av., corner York-place, one block from cable line—8x125; as a bargain.
Fine corner for improvement on Orchard and Fredrick-sts.—80x175; cheap.
MCCONNELL BROS., R. 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW.
Oakdale-av., corner Waubun, 300x127 feet; will sell in 50-foot lots.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—63X140 FT., SOUTH FRONT, ON OAKdale-av., between Waubun-av. and Lake View-boulevard. This can be had cheap if taken at once.
BELDEN F. CULVER, Room 503, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1741 DEMING-COURT, CORNER OF Larrabee-st., a modern 2-story and cellar house of 12 rooms; lot 61x200 feet; large barn. Apply on premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MORGAN PARK. MORGAN PARK.
We are selling lots in our Blanchard-av. and Morgan-av. subdivisions for $125 to $250 per lot. Both subdivisions are located on the new line of R. R. (Chicago Central) and only 13 minutes' walk from the Rock Island depot, and only five minutes from the G. T. Ry.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Lots in our beautiful and popular subdivision at Longwood, on the Rock Island, Pullman and Western Indiana railroads, 25 minutes' ride from Union Depot; sidewalks, sewers, streets graded, trees planted, and gas will be there this year; $275 for a full size lot, considering the location, fully all the improvements, and beyond doubt the biggest bargain around Chicago. Terms monthly payments; investigate before buying; property above flood; 35 trains daily; low fare.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
Room 303 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—3 GOOD LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, worth $1,000, for $800 cash.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE low price houses; large lots; call for particulars.
L. H. LLOYD, Room 7, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — SOUTH EVANSTON — ELEGANT residences, with all modern conveniences.
C. D. SHEPHERD, 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP IF TAKEN AT ONCE, 100X[illegible] feet, at Rogers Park, on 6th and Morse-sts. Rogers Park, corner depot, at $1,000.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, RICHMOND-AV. AND 75th-st.
15 acres, Western-av. and 52th-st.
5 acres, Stony Island and 75th-st.
10 acres, 103d-st. and Western-av.
5 acres, 31st-st., near Beverley Station.
65½ acres, Oak Park, near depot.
HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUBURN PARK.
Three of the best built 10-room houses, with every improvement and modern convenience.
CHOICE LOTS AT BRAINERD, $275 and upwards.
H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES IN A BODY OR DIVIDED on G. T. R. R., C. T. R. R., and proposed lines of C. and E. I. R. R., $500.
270 acres near Town of Harvey, $150.
80 acres within half a mile of Harvey, $150.
28 acres within half a mile of Harvey, $150.
320 acres C., R. I. and P. R. R., 15 miles out, $175.
40 acres G. T. R. R., near Morgan Park, $500.
40 acres at Oak Lawn, on Wabash R. R., $400.
640 acres on Wabash and C. T. R. R.; fine mfg. plant.
76 acres E. ½ N. W. ¼ of 6, 35, 13, 13, $25.
J. D. ALLEN, R. 25, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES
IN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF HAMMOND, IND., AND VICINITY.
THE GREATEST MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE NORTHWEST.
J. P. WHITE & SON, Owners,
Room 16, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES SOUTH—
70 acres near Cheltenham; very choice.
10 acres near Cheltenham; sure investment.
30 acres, 87th and Kedzie-av., $800.
57 acres near Harvey, only $325.
10 acres cor. Milwaukee-av. and Central Park-av., cheap.
R. S. DREYER & Co.,
99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
10, 20, OR 40
ACRES (2,337.)
Just west of CRAWFORD-AV. and north of 67th-st. Can be had cheap.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—34 ACRES, LAFLIN AND 79TH-STS.
10 acres, Laflin and 41st-sts.
5 or 10 acres, Halsted and 97th-sts.
10 acres, Western-av. and 83d-st.
5, 10, or 20 acres, Robey-st., between 79th and 83d-sts.
A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-boulevard; a snap; we have a few very choice bargains in acres for subdividing. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—40 ACRES, 6 BLOCKS from station; price low.
BELDEN F. CULVER, Room 503, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES ON ILLINOIS CENtral, $2,000 per acre; 2 blocks from depot; dry ground; the cheapest piece to subdivide on South Side; a big list of acres to select from; some great bargains on West and North.
W. H. PRIDMORE, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES FACING NORTH-av. and opposite Austinville; this is a bargain if taken soon; can deliver for $600 per acre.
L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES—
NEAR CRAWFORD-AV. AND 51ST-ST.,
80 ACRES. (2,567.)
THE FINEST TRACT IN THE MARKET.
PRICE REASONABLE.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
5 acres at the corner of Western and Chicago-avs.
10 acres corner of Humboldt-boulevard and Milwaukee-av.
40 acres in the N. E. ¼ 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in the S. W. ¼ 11, 38, 13.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO make a large and quick profit—Five-acre tract inside city limits, southwest part of city; convenient to depot. CHANDLER & CO., 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACT OF 18 ACRES fronting park, boulevard, and Western-av., near 55th-st.; can be retailed at a big profit; price $2,000 per acre. Call for particulars.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
20 acres in South Washington Heights, facing on 111st-st., Western-av., and Vincennes road; a fine piece of property for a new subdivision; want an offer.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACT ON BELT LINE AND N. W. R. R. for manufacturing and choice Morseland piece for retailing. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES ALONG THE LINE OF THE C., B. & Q. Ill. Cent., and Riverside-parkway, from W. 40th-st. to Riverside; large and small tracts. Bargains in Sec. 36, Cicero. G. S. HUBBARD JR., Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—27,000 ACRES LOUP CREEK LANDS in Lafayette County, West Virginia, on Kanawha River and Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Topography is hilly and rolling, making transportation of both logs and coal easy to both river and rail. The entire tract is covered with an immense untouched virgin forest of oak, ash, poplar, maple, beech, hickory, and some black walnut. The oak and poplar is very heavy. The entire tract is underlaid with bituminous, aggregating 75 feet in thickness above the water level. The title is absolutely perfect, and the property must be sold as a whole. Price $30 per acre.
Also 2,200 acres cypress, on river and rail, that will cut 50,000 feet per acre, with mill on land, at less than $6 per acre.
Also other cypress, oak and pine; best on this market; in 40 up to 1,000,000 acre lots, from $1 to $5 per acre.
W. A. WEBBER & CO., 136 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES VALUABLE COAL LANDS in Central Iowa, 22 miles from Des Moines, ¼ mile from 2 railroads, underlaid by a five foot vein of excellent quality of coal at a depth of 30 feet; this property is surrounded by coal mines in active operation. For particulars and plat of land apply to
J. D. JOHNSON or B. ZEVELY,
Council Bluffs, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR IMproved Chicago property, a 50-acre fruit farm near St. Joseph, Mich.; a large apple and pear orchard and a fine grape vineyard now on the place; balance of land all under cultivation and perfectly adapted for peaches. Very fine improvements and elegant location; price $7,000.
H. C. LORD,
Glen Lord, Berrien Co., Mich.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 380 ACRES, MCHENRY County; adjoins station; 50 cows on it; $45 per acre. Room 32, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, NORTHERN ILLINOIS, 3 sets ample buildings; rich soil, timber, springs; adjoins station. Will exchange. Room 32, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 32 MILES OUT; 40 acres; 15 cows, 3 horses; complete outfit doing business; $4,000. Room 32, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM, 12 MILES SOUTH OF limits, $4,000; 5, 10, and 15 acres, 30 miles out. Room 32, 95 Clark-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A fine country residence at Henry, Ill., 135 miles from Chicago, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R.; a large brick house of 13 rooms with 60 acres of strong soil; it improved; a bargain at $10,000; will exchange for Chicago property. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER—A MODern house and good-sized lot, well located on the South Side, bet. 18th and 31st-sts.; boulevards or Kenwood preferred; worth $30,000 to $35,000. H. M. SHERWOOD, First Natl. Bank Bldg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS WHO will buy ground under buildings and lease back to seller at 6 per cent for 99 years, or will buy ground and furnish money to build; prefer Wabash-av. north of 22d-st., Madison or Lake-st. east of 40th, Cottage Grove-av. north of 67th-st.; will pay present market values only.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
136 and 138 La Salle-st.

WANTED—EAST OF WABASH-AV. AND 43D TO 56th-sts., vacant lot, corner or inside, 25 to 100 feet; give location, price, and terms to receive attention. Address O 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROUND LEASED FOR 99 YEARS, or will buy and lease; North, South, or West Side; $15,000 to $50,000 to invest. G 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE TWO CUSTOMERS FOR 100 to 200 ft. in Hyde Park, south of 53th-st. and east of Cottage Grove-av., north of 67th. LOUIS A. REXFORD, Room 15, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR CUSTOMERS, VAcant property, south of 39th-st., on Wabash-av., Michigan-av., Indiana-av., Prairie-av., and on Calumet-av.; can make quick sales. Please send full particulars to BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., R. 3.

WANTED—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, WOODLAWN Park; can make quick sales at full prices; have plenty buyers.
R. 713, 181 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNER 50 FT. OR LESS, EAST front, on either Indiana or Prairie-av., between 22d and 63d-sts.; if less than 50 ft. can pay ¼ cash. R 127, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD INCOME PROPERTY, $30,000 TO $100,000, for choice 80 acres, free, ripe for subdivision; describe fully what you offer, as you deal with owner. R 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST LOT EAST OF STATE-ST. that $1,200 to $1,500 will buy. Cash in hand. 177 La Salle-st., R. 47.

WANTED—LAWNDALE AND CRAWFORD, IMproved or unimproved. R 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—60 TO 120 FEET FRONT on Michigan-av. or Indiana-av., between 22d and 35th-sts; can make quick sale. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 3.

WANTED—BETWEEN OR NEAR WASHINGton or Jackson Park, two 50s or 100 feet; all cash for bargain. D Q 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—DESIRABLE HOME IN GOOD LOCAtion worth $5,000; part cash and balance in good, reliable corporation stock; mortgage would be assumed; office hours 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. C. A. B. PRATT, Room 31 Major Block, No. 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—PROPERTY ON Michigan or Wabash-av., north of 16th-st., under $15,000; corner house preferred. Address Q 169, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ONE HOUR ON NORTH Lake shore, $25,000; I want a good city residence or rented property. R 124, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE IN CITY $10,000 worth of boots and shoes at wholesale figure; goods first-class in original packages. D Q 86, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—LOTS AT AVONDALE, 67TH-ST., two lines South Side railway about passing property. BRUNER & BRUNER, 102 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—SEVEN THOROughbred stallions from celebrated herd. Address J. S. WOLFE, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM AND CASH FOR stock of merchandise. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY, TWO TWO-STORY brick flat buildings, Wabash-av. near 60th, for South Side vacant to improve. R 165, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—11-ROOM stone front house, Carroll-av., near St. John's-place. S 11, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED 320-ACRE farm, southeastern Kansas, for smaller farm further North; great bargain. S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE TO trade for clear real estate in Wichita, Kas.; part cash will be paid. Apply to SMITHSON & CO., Wichita, Kas.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—2-STORY BRICK house, 10 rooms, good condition, at 169 Michigan-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—HOTEL SITE—FOR A TERM OF years, 100x200 on Wabash-av., 100 feet south of 22d-st.; west front. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, Room 615 First National Bank Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND ON HAND TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate in sums to suit, $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, and larger amounts at lowest rates.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
111 Monroe-st., R. 10, Portland Block.

A FUND (SPECIAL) TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in amounts from $5,000 up at 5 per cent without commission; smaller loans at favorable rates. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st. (second floor.)

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED or vacant; interest and commissions the lowest.
E. W. WESTFALL, 120 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
136 and 138 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates; 5 and 6 per cent.
TURNER & BOND 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 95 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 322 Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. OFFICE hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. C. A. B. PRATT,
Room 31 Major Block,
No. 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount.
MONEY ON HAND. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
136 and 138 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPwards on improved real estate in Chicago at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland blk.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or in small lots; no legal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & SAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

SEND APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS TO UNDERSigned. I have private funds to loan on city property, improved or vacant. JULIUS WAHL, Room 45, 115 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1373.

TO LOAN—$2,500 ON GOOD APPROVED REAL estate security. R 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO MAKE A LOAN OF $150,000 ON State-st. property worth four times the amount; state lowest rate of interest; no commission. Address D Q 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $10,000, TWO YEARS, AT 8 per cent, payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on real estate in one of the largest cities in Illinois, worth at cost price over $15,000, and $6,000 secured notes as additional collateral. Address
AGENT, Room 414, 216 La Salle-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION OR Attorney's fees at 6 per cent; three to five years. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

$20,000 WANTED FOR TEN YEARS TO IMprove the realty offered as security, worth now more than twice this sum and steadily increasing in value and most of a necessity be enhanced by surrounding improvements in progress; located within the corporate limits of a railway and manufacturing center; the most promising city of southwest Michigan; but little more than three hours from Chicago; by rail or elegant steamer; round trip by lake only $2. Address R 154, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN sums of $10,000 and upwards on city property; principals preferred. Q 171, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts., loans money at lowest rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and available collateral.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BUY A business established four years and paying a net cash profit of $1,200 to $1,800 per month and with proper attention can be increased to $3,000 to $5,000. Address D Q 95, Tribune office.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS and bonds; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 73, 88 Washington-st.

WE WILL PAY 7 PER CENT FOR $10,000 FOR two and three years. A1 indorser. Q 175, Tribune.

$3,500 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT, 3 OR 5 years, without commission or attorney's fees. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, fair price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
G. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AS I AM TOO OLD TO HANDLE my beautiful horses, I will sell my stallion, Hal Netts Jr. (Basha trotting stock); all lovers of this kind cordially invited. HENRY NORDEN, owner, 4 miles northwest of Dundee Station, Lee County.

FOR SALE — HAMBLETONIAN BRED horse, 1,100 lbs; stylish driver, single or double; cheap, or will trade for good work team. R. J. HINER, 1913 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAPER THAN EVER; parade measurements 1st-st., 2d-st., 3d-st., 4th-st., 27x19x14, $55. Call and see us. Safe moving and repairing at lowest prices.
J. GREENHOOD & CO.,
81 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, 3229 Graves-place; furnace, gas-fixtures, hardwood floors in hall and dining-room; rent reduced to $40 per month to Nov. 1, 1890.
Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE IN VIcinity of Prairie-av. and 21st-st., immediate possession. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 639 The Rookery.

TO RENT—THE VINE RESIDENCE AND large grounds of DR. ALMON BROOKS, 2945 Indiana-av., in fine order. Price, $1,800 per year.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 181 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—324 WARREN-AV., 10-ROOM STONE-front; $40.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—MAY 1—739 W. JACKSON-ST., 10-R. house and barn, $45; possession can be had if desired April 1.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

North Side.

FOR RENT—FOUR NEW 9-ROOM HOUSES, all conveniences, Nos. 633 to 639 Orchard-st., near Fullerton-av.; rent $500 and $600. Also nine-room house, corner Orchard and Frederick-sts.; $45.
MCCONNELL BROS., 143 La Salle-st., Room 19.

FOR RENT—
2 nicely furnished houses, one on the North, the other on the South Side, both beautifully situated; will rent for about 6 months from May 1.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—129 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Ontario-st., May 1, brown-stone house, 15 rooms. Call 2 to 5 at "Mentone," Dearborn-av. and Erie-st.

TO RENT—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE, 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms, south front. J. W. FARLIN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—255 HURON-ST., FINE 3-STORY dwelling, 11 rooms; bathroom, closets, and cellar. Upper floor of 255 can be

Union Stock Yards Company,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA,

Received in 1889 111,555 Cattle and 610,109 Hogs, against 54,912 Cattle and 442,026 Hogs in 1888—over 45 per cent of growth in one year.

Tributary to Sioux City are over 140,000 square miles of richest corn land. The opening of the Sioux Reservation will add 11,000,000 fertile acres.

Eight trunk lines—the C., M. & St. P., Ill. Cent., Sioux City & Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley, the Omaha, the C. & No. West, the U. P., the Sioux City & Nor., connecting the Manitoba and the Pacific Short Line—radiate from Sioux City, a total mileage of 24,726 miles, and all connect with the UNION STOCK YARDS, which furnishes the best accommodations for stock from the great grazing grounds of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Minnesota, and the Missouri Valley.

The Sioux City Packing House plants exceed $3,000,000 in value.

For receipts, shipments, etc., see daily telegraphic report in commercial column.

Through traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific must pass through Sioux City.

$750,000

PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 30-YEAR 6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

(Los Angeles, California, Horse Railway and Cable Company.)

For Sale at ½ of 1% premium and earned interest.

HENRY E. LOWE & CO.,

(A. O. SLAUGHTER, Special Partner.)

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

130 La Salle Street.

As to the above bonds we refer to Mr. C. B. Holmes, who is President of both the Chicago City Ry. Co. and the Pacific Ry. Co.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits. Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

3% Quarterly Dividends 3%

Guaranteed on National Bank Stock.

We negotiate stocks of the largest and most successful banks in Dakota that pay 12 per cent in 3 per cent quarterly dividends and pass handsome figures to surplus. Nearly 1,000 stockholders and customers in the East. Write for Chicago reference and all information to

BANK OF MINOT, Minot, North Dakota.

FOR SALE.

A prominent corner on 22d-st., east of State.

A prominent corner on 31st-st., east of State.

NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL,
Exclusive Agents, 240 La Salle-st.

Dock Property for Rent

650 feet on Hawthorne-av., between Division-st. and North-av.
280 feet at Chicago-av. Bridge, southwest corner of Roberts-st.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

Loans Upon Real Estate

In Cook County at Current Rates in sums to suit AT THE BANK of
FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER,
108 LA SALLE-ST.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Money to Loan

In large or small sums on real estate security at lowest current rates without attorney fee.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
149 & 151 La Salle-st., 1st Floor Major Block.

TO RENT

For Manufacturing or Wholesale Business. One of the finest manufacturing buildings on the West Side, Nos. 42 and 44 West Monroe-st., 5 stories and basement, 40x185. Large engine, two boilers, two elevators etc. Possession May 1st, 1890, or sooner if necessary.
CHAS. C. WHITACRE, Room 659 The Rookery.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

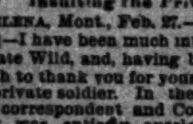
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, March 12, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon. ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF.
New York, Feb. 28, 1890. Secretary.

Pan-American Railway and Navigation Co.

By direction of the corporators books of subscription to the Pan-American Railway and Navigation Company will be opened on the 17th day of March, 1890, at 616 15th-st., Washington, D. C. For forms and directions apply at said address to T. H. ELLIS. T. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY AT LOWEST RATES.
MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.



Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

Insulting the Private Soldier.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been much interested in the case of Private Wild, and, having been a soldier myself, I wish to thank you for your effort in behalf of the private soldier. In the interview between your correspondent and Col. Mason I notice one point was entirely overlooked. The Colonel deprecated the example as tending to lessen the discipline so necessary to the soldier. He did not speak to the point—to-wit: the insolent and obstreperous way of making the demand. This is hard for any man to stand. I enlisted in good faith and intended to serve my time. I had my own reasons for doing it. I served more than half my time and did my duty faithfully. But I was treated so like a dog that I could not endure it, as much as I tried to do so. Young officers would make demands of private soldiers in such an insulting way that to obey was humiliating, when at the same time if the order had been given decently it would be obeyed with alacrity. I tried to be faithful, but I could not and think I was a man. I deserted in self-defense, and I know it is the main cause of desertion of so many of our soldiers. I have no doubt but that if Lieut. Steele had asked Wild to help him he would have done it willingly, but to do it as he did provoked a feeling of resentment. It is greatly to the credit of President Harrison that he has interested himself in this matter. It will do much to restore a manly feeling in the breast of the private soldier and will lessen the number of desertions. I have no doubt but that you have started a movement that will correct the evil; at least I hope so. VINDEX.

Good Ice at East Tawas.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., March 4.—[Special.]—Chicago icemen here report having chartered the Dean Richmond, to arrive here tomorrow, to load ice for Chicago. There is plenty of ice fourteen inches thick. Detroit companies, one Cleveland concern, one from Youngstown, O., and one from Bay City are building large houses for ice here.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup needs no puffing up, its merits recommend it. 25 cents.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 4.	Feb. 25.
New York	$145,805,745	$137,903,132
Boston	15,917,569	16,622,417
Chicago	12,240,000	11,891,000
Philadelphia	15,163,522	14,309,558
St. Louis	3,823,985	3,334,078
Baltimore	2,938,465	2,565,023

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50@40c discount; Boston, 10@20c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

Active business continues at the banks. The only feature of the local money market is the steady demand for funds at unchanged rates. There is an ample supply of call money at 6 per cent, and 6@7 per cent is the quoted rate for discounts. New York exchange was dull at 50@40c discount. New York exchange has not been at a premium since Feb. 5. Sterling exchange, as was foreshadowed yesterday, snapped about and advanced in a pronounced manner. There is suspicion of manipulation in the unusual course of sterling rates. The low rates of Monday brought out a small shipment of gold from Amsterdam, but it was not large enough to be of any significance. The sharp advance of yesterday must have been due in a measure to sales of stock for foreign account, but as there were otherwise no indications of such sales in large amounts the suspicion that sterling rates have been speculatively manipulated by New York houses is not unreasonable. The closing rates here yesterday were as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted	482	486
Actual	481¾	485½
Documentary	480¼	.....

The day was uneventful at the Chicago Stock Exchange so far as news affecting values was concerned. Business continues active, the sales of stock yesterday being 5,867 shares—nearly up to high-water mark. Prices generally showed little change. West Side stock opened at 100¾. At the close it showed a little weakness, the last sale being at 100⅛, b. 60. There was no considerable disposition to realize at the decline. Brewster was the principal seller. Jameson bought 500 shares. Calumet Dock is strong on the point that a large part of the remaining preferred stock is to be retired soon. Total sales of bonds were $127,000. Continued large counter sales of bonds by the banks indicate a healthy investment business. The sales at the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

520 shares Cal. and Chi. Canal and Dk	51½@ 52
150 shares Illinois Steel	95 @ 96
655 shares Nor. Chi. St. R. R.	128¾@130
4,450 shares West Chi. St. R. R.	100⅛@101¼
20 shares Chi. Edison Co.	112½
47 shares West Div. City Ry	625
25 shares Western Stone Co.	110
$111,000 Chicago Gaslight and Coke 5s.	93½@ 94
6,000 West Chi. St. R. R. 5s	101⅛
10,000 Consumers' Gas 5s	88¼

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange, except where a † indicates a price asked with no bid:

Am. Ex. Natl.	151	†Chicago Tel. Co.	300
Am. Trust & Savings	125	Chi. Arc Lt & Power	90
†Atlas National	113	†Chi. Panopticon	30
Chicago Natl	250	Diamond Match	143
Commercial Natl	280	Illinois Steel Co.	95
Continental Natl.	135	Pullman Palace Car	191¾
Corn Exchange	225	Title Guar. & Trust	120
First Natl	330	Am. Brew. & Malt Co.	102
Union Trust Co.	200	Chicago City Ry 4½s	101¼
†Allen Paper C. Whl.	138	Board of Trade 5s	102¼
Central Music-Hall	315	Auditorium 5s	102¼
Central Union Tel.	58	Grand Av. Hotel 5s	98
Chi. City Ry	261	†West Chi. Tunnel 5s	101
Chicago Gas Trust	45¼	Western Stone 5s	99¾

Railroad earnings in the main continue excellent, though some weak spots are beginning to show. Atchison for the third week of February shows an increase of $81,785. St. Paul for the fourth week of February increased $19,998, making a total increase for the month of $115,893. St. Paul's net earnings for January are just out, and show an increase of $59,075. Northern Pacific's net for January decreased $55,965. An estimate of the prospective railway construction in 1890 is made by the *Engineering News*. They find a total of nearly 15,000 miles which have a prospect of being completed or placed under construction before the close of the year. While this estimate may be so far from accurate as not to be specially valuable, it is probably near enough correct to indicate in what sections there will be the greatest activity in railway construction. The bulk of the enterprises are shown to be in the South and Southwest, on the coal roads of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the extreme Northwest. There is an almost total absence of projected new mileage in the Granger territory, where there has been the greatest trouble about rates and the most rigorous railroad legislation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—There was another movement of shorts to cover this morning. In fact, the short interest has been showing considerable persistency in its efforts to get back certain stocks, and although loaning rates on stocks are not such as to indicate an exceptional demand from the short interest, it is probable that in certain quarters the outstanding short stock is of very considerable proportions.

The movement of prices this morning was irregular, most stocks beginning with a decline, followed up by a sharp rally. Extreme advances over yesterday's closings were: Cotton-Oil Trusts, ¾; Colorado Coal, 1⅛; Lead Trusts, 1; Missouri Pacific, ⅝; Pullman, 2½; Rock Island, ¼; Sugar Trusts, 1¾; Union Pacific, ⅝; Wabash preferred, ⅛. The rest of the market tended toward strength, advances averaging ⅛@⅜. At noon the market was a little slower. The only net decline of the forenoon was 1 point in New Jersey Central. The active trading was in St. Paul and Union Pacific. Outside of these stocks the volume of business was below the average.

The early afternoon market was quiet and strong, with fractional advances in several stocks, notably Tennessee Coal and Sugar Trust. The tone of the market was favorable in the later afternoon trading, though the movement was somewhat irregular. Union Pacific sold off fractionally; Tennessee Coal dropped down sharply, while Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred made a rapid advance. At the closing the tone was firm. There were rumors during the day that a large amount of gold had been imported from France and that Secretary Windom had announced a resumption of the bond purchases. The latter was both reiterated and denied; the story of imported gold proved to refer only to specie in transit for the West Indies.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 5 per cent, last loan 3, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5 to 7. Sterling exchange dull but strong at 481 for 60-day bills and 485 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 183,785 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,240; Louisville and Nashville, 3,972; Missouri Pacific, 5,880; Reading, 15,230; Richmond and West Point, 3,134; St. Paul, 15,930; Union Pacific, 20,400; Western Union, 9,525.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Mar. 4.	Mar. 3.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	7,725	27⅜	26⅝	27	26¾
Atchison	2,041	33	32⅝	33	33
C., B. & Q.	4,445	103⅞	103	103⅝	103¾
Canada Southern	150	53	53⅛	53⅜	53
Ches. & Ohio	210	23	23	23	23
Do 1st pfd.	418	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝
Con. Gas	148	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞	[illegible]
Col. Coal & I.	1,125	44⅛	43¼	44⅛	43⅛
Col. & Hock. Coal	100	17	17	17	15⅛
C. & E. Ill. pfd.	50	74	74	74	[illegible]
Chic. Gas Trust	1,800	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	45¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,160	69¼	68⅜	69¼	68⅛
Do pfd.	200	98¼	98	98	98
D., L. & W.	5,000	135⅛	135	135⅛	135¼
Den. & Rio. G.	100	16¼	16¼	16⅛	[illegible]
Do pfd.	100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	[illegible]
D. T. & Ft. W.	740	32	31⅝	32	31⅛
Erie	420	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛
E. Tn. & Ga. 2d pfd.	315	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅛
E. & T. H.	100	106	106	106	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	300	20⅛	20	20⅛	20
H. & T. C.	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
Jersey Cent.	710	120⅛	119¾	120⅛	120⅛
K. & T.	400	11	11	11	11
Lake Shore	2,350	105⅛	104⅝	105	104⅝
Louis. & Nash	3,862	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
L. E. & W.	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	[illegible]
Do pfd.	1,100	63⅛	63⅛	63	62⅛
Lead Trust	8,815	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	17¼
Mo. Pacific	5,800	72⅝	72	72⅝	72⅛
M. L. S. & W.	100	92	92	92	91⅝
Do pfd.	10	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	[illegible]
Manhattan	4,560	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Northwestern	1,440	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛	107⅛
Do pfd.	205	142	141⅝	141⅝	[illegible]
New England	2,220	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
Northern Pacific	300	30⅛	30	30⅛	30⅛
Do pfd.	1,650	73	72⅝	73	73
N. Y. Central	332	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	106⅛
O. S. L.	140	44⅛	44	44⅛	[illegible]
O. Trans.	1,400	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	88	88	88	87⅛
Ont. & W.	2,910	18	17⅝	18	17⅛
Ohio & Miss.	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Omaha pfd.	100	92	92	92	[illegible]
Ohio Southern	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
Pullman	1,918	192⅛	189⅝	191⅛	189⅛
Reading	15,520	39⅛	38⅝	39	38⅝
Rich. Term.	3,134	21⅛	20⅝	21	21
Rock Island	8,685	90	89⅝	90⅛	89⅞
Southern Pacific	600	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
St. Paul	16,409	67	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
Do pfd.	100	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	113⅝
St. P. & Dul. pfd.	100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	220	111⅛	111	111	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	[illegible]
St. L., Ark. & T.	545	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
Sugar Trust	33,985	67	64⅝	65⅛	63⅛
Texas Pacific	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛
Tenn. Coal	1,700	62	60⅛	60⅛	61
Union Pacific	20,100	64	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
T., A., A. & N. M.	400	35⅛	35	35⅛	35⅛
W. & L. E. pfd.	3,730	72⅛	69⅝	71⅛	68⅛
Wabash pfd.	610	26⅛	25⅝	26	25⅛
Western Union	9,525	82⅛	81⅝	82	82⅛
Wis. Cent.	100	29	29	29	29⅛
Whisky Trust	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	151	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	85

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	121¾	U. S. 4½s, reg.	103⅛
U. S. 4s, coup.	122¾	U. S. 4½s, coup.	103⅛

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10 W Nat Bk	96	1000 NPa 1st cp	116
15000 AT&SF 4s	85¼@85⅛	15000 NPa 3d cp	103½
24000 AT&SF inc 5s	54¼@54⅛	5000 Ol&W 1st reog ctf	83
10000 A& Dist.	10¾	1000 ORAN 5s	106⅛
1000 CNJ g m 5s	110¼	17000 OSL&Un cn	99⅛@99¼
5000 CS 1st gtd	108⅛	2000 P&R 1st pfd	65
3000 CB&Q—DenDiv 4s	92¼	2000 P&R 3d pfd	37⅛
5000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s	92⅛	1000 P&R g m 4s	84⅞
5000 CGL&CCo 1st	94¼	2000 R&D deb	103
7000 CP&SL 5s	99@99¼	2000 R&WPT tr 5s	77
2000 CRI&P 6s cp	132	1000 R W & O con	112
3000 C&P 4th mtg	104	3000 RioGW 1st	76¾@76⅛
3000 CHV&T 5s	75¼	3000 SLA&T 1st x cp	98¼@97
12000 D&RG 4s	79⅛@79¼	5000 SLA&TH 2d pfd	100
20000 FtW&D 1st	101		109
1000 I & GN 1st	111	3000 SLV&TH 1st	115½
10000 I & GN cp 6s trst	79¼	5000 StPM&M 1s—Mon Ex 4s	88⅛
9000 L S 2d reg	121		
5000 L S 2d cp	121¼	12000 So Pa Cal 1st	115
1000 L&N 5s	105½	5000 SB&NY 1st	105¼
2000 L&L&T 1st	98	1000 T P 1st 5s	91⅛
10000 MLS&W Ext 4s	102	2000 TPac 2d inc	38
2000 M&StPgm 6s—Ser A	128	3000 Wab 1st	105⅛
10000 MK&T gn 5s trst	64	2000 Wab deb—SerB	48@48⅛
5000 MK&Tgn 6s trst	74@74⅛	4000 WS gtd 4s	105
5000 NYC 1st rg	129	10000 WS gtd 4s reg	104⅛
4000 NYE 1st	114⅛	20000 WisCenC in	56@56⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

45000 AT&SF 4s	85⅛@85⅛	1000 OT 6s	108⅛
4000 AT&SF inc	54⅛@54⅛	5000 P&R 1st pfd	65
3000 CS 1st gtd	108⅛	5000 P&R 2d pfd	45
5000 CNJ g m 5s	111@111¼	3000 P&R g m 4s	84⅛@84⅛
2000 CNJ g m 5s reg	110	2000 R & W P T tr 5s	77
11000 [illegible]	100⅛@100⅛	3000 StPM&M 1st—Mont Ex 4s	88⅛
21000 C&O cons	100⅛@100⅛		
2000 CB&Q—NebEs.	92⅛	5000 StL&SFM Class A	113
10000 CB&Q P 5s cp	101	20000 StL&SF 2d—Cls B	113
4000 C&WI g m	117	4000 StL&SF 2d—Clss C	118
2000 CC&I 6s	124	2000 SA&AP 1st 6s	1895 88⅛
2000 FtW&D 1st	104	71000 ShnVist trst	111@118
2000 Knox&Ois	111⅛	20000 Sh V g m trst	53@53⅛
2000 LNA&C con	103⅛	20000 Tex P 2d inc	38
2000 Met E 1st	115	2000 TAA& N M 1st	103¼
12000 M C 7s	127	5000 UPa 1st—'96	113
6000 MLS&W Ex 5s	102	2000 U P 1st—'98	115⅛
6000 MK&T gn 6s trst	74⅛@74⅛	2000 UPa s f	112⅛
		2000 WS gtd 4s	104⅛
15000 NYC&StL 4s	93@93¼	11000 Wab 1st	105⅛@105⅛
5000 NY&N 2d 4s	54	5000 Wab deb—SerB	48@48⅛
5000 N Pa 1st cp	115	6000 WUCol Trst 6s	99⅛@100
2000 NP&M 1st	105		
15000 OR&N 5s	106⅛	13000 WCCo 1st	98⅛@98⅛
6000 OsL& Ucon	99⅛		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10 W Nat Bk	96	2000 O&StL 1st	76½
6000 AT&SF inc	54½@54⅛	1000 OR&N 1st	110
11000 AT&SF 4s	85¼@85⅛	1000 OR&N 5s	103
2000 B&O 5s	108	10000 P&R 1st pfd	65
1000 Can So 2d	97¼	7000 P&R g m 4s	84⅛@84⅛
6000 CNJ g m 5s	111¼	5000 RioG W 1st	75⅛
5000 C & O cnds	100⅛@100⅛	1000 RW&O con	112
2000 CStPM&O cn	120⅛	1000 StLA&T 1st	97⅛
2000 D&RG 4s	79⅛	2000 StLA&T 2d	34
2000 Knox&Oist	111⅛	5000 SL&SF 2d—Class A	112⅛
9000 LE&W 1s 5s	115⅛@116	5000 StP&SC 1st	124⅛
2000 L I g m 4s	97⅛	2000 Tex P 1st 5s	91⅛
2000 L I con 5s	115⅛@116	2000 T&O C 1st	105
2000 M&N 1st 1915 con	105⅛	5000 UPa—L&C 1st	102⅛
16000 MK&Tgn 6s trst	74⅛	5000 UtahSo gm	113
1000 NC&StL 5s	103⅛	1000 WabRR 1st	105⅛
1000 N Y El 1st	114⅛	1000 Wab 2d	80⅛
5000 NYO&W 1st	118⅛	1000 WS gtd 4s	105
4000 NYO&W con 5s	98	1000 WU Col Tr 6s	99⅛
4000 NP&M 1st	105	1000 WisCCo 1st	98⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1919	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
C., B. & Q.	439	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
C., B. & North	19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Huron Mining	90	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Ill. Steel	187	94⅛	94⅛	94	94
Sugar Trust	6,505	65⅛	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛
Thomson & Houst.	760	52	53	52	53
Do pfd.	140	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Union Pacific	231	63⅛	64	63⅛	63⅛
Wisconsin Central	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

$1000 Atch 4s	85 @85	2000 D L & N 7s	103
46000 Atch inc	54⅛@54⅛	1000 T & Elkhorn 6s	122
1000 Belt 7s	112⅛	2000 K C Ft S & M 6s	115
5000 Boston G. 5s	91⅛	1000 O & L C con 6s	101
2000 B & M 7s new	100	4000 Wis Cent 4s	97
14000 Mex 4s	69⅛@69⅛	10000 Do inc	56⅛

Money at the clearing-house is 7@8 per cent, call loans are 8 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 4.—Consuls closed at 97 11-16 ex-interest for money and 97 7-16 ex-interest for the account.

Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 34¼; Canadian Pacific, 76⅝; Erie, 26⅝; Erie seconds, 103¾; Illinois Central, 117¼; Mexican ordinary, 37; St. Paul common, 68⅝; New York Central, 105⅝; Reading, Pennsylvania, 56¼; Reading, 20⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 72⅝.

Bar silver, 44⅛d per ounce.

PARIS, March 4.—Three per cent rentes, 88f 40c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.30; Amador, $1.00; Aspen, $8.00; Caledonia B. H., $1.75; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.25; Commonwealth, $3.75; Comstock T., bid, $30.00; Comstock T., scrip, $30.00; Deadwood, $1.50; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; El Cristo, $1.30; Freeland, $1.10; Hale and Norcross, $2.65; Home Stake, $7.00; Horn Silver, $2.25; Iron Silver, $1.75; North Belle Isle, $1.25; Ontario, $38.00; Savage, $1.55; Sierra Nevada, $2.20; Sutter Creek, $1.50.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.62½; Atlantic, $13.00; Boston and Montana, $45.25; Calumet and Hecla, $250.00; Franklin, $13.00; Huron, $3.62½; Kearsarge, $9.00; Osceola, $25.00; Pewabic (new), $8.00; Quincy, $70.00; Santa Fe Copper, $69.00; Tamarack, $160.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet yesterday, except wheat. In the pit devoted to the trading in that cereal there was unusual activity, accompanied by great irregularity in the course of prices. The weather here was of the improving order, but reports began to come in telling of the damage caused by the cold wave of last week, and this had much to do with the feeling displayed.

A letter from Salado, Tex., says the mercury was down to within two degrees of the zero mark last week, and that immense damage was done to the growing grain. The wheat was earing out in some places in that vicinity and is killed off beyond hope of a resurrection. The corn was up knee high, and that too is killed off, while the destruction of buds and other vegetation is little short of complete.

In Kentucky the wheat-fields are reported to have already turned brown.

Prime is reported to have sent word to Minneapolis that serious damage has been done to the winter wheat by frost.

Folks on 'Change did not seem to know how much of importance to attach to news and rumors of crop damage in wheat. Some were inclined to believe it will amount to a large percentage of the crop, while others said no real harm had been done except in a few spots, and they doubt if the damage will exceed that suffered from unfavorable weather in average years. But not a few referred to the smallness of stocks all over the world as reason for fear that prices have been forced too low by an overestimate of the supply. Interior millers sent orders here for wheat to go to several points, from which it was inferred that they have already cleaned up the crop around them, and the consequence was a better cash demand for wheat here than has been known for months. Stocks in country elevators in the Northwest decreased 1,721,000 bu last month, instead of the 350,000 bu reported yesterday. Beerbohm noted an increase of 1,168,000 bu in the quantity on ocean passage, but the home deliveries in England last week were so small that the sum added to imports appears to have been fully 600,000 bu less than the current consumption. A cablegram says that stocks in Liverpool, London, and Hull are not more than equal to a two weeks' supply, and India and Russia are offering no wheat now. Of course Liverpool was quoted stronger, and it was no surprise to be informed that business there was checked by the advance in prices.

Clearances from the three Atlantic ports equaled 181,000 bu wheat, counting in flour reduced to grain.

In New York March wheat dropped from a premium to ½c discount from May because of the delivery of some grain on contracts for this month.

The gossips say that St. Louis men were the big sellers of calls on wheat here last Monday afternoon.

The cynics say that Pardridge has now covered in his 4,000,000 bu of short wheat, other shorts have been driven in, some men in the country have gone long on the advance, and now there is nothing left for the market but to drop back. There need be no question that this is what the local scalpers have figured on, and some of them have invested so heavily on the short side at the advance that another bull turn in the market would cause them great discomfort.

Monday the difference between wheat for March and May in this market was as wide as 2⅜c. Yesterday it narrowed to 1c, and the fact was remarked as singular that the same man who bought the March Tuesday was the one who had sold it the previous day, both in transfer.

New York reports 16,000 bu wheat and 184,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 64,000 bu corn for Havre.

The receipts of wheat in Liverpool during the last three days reported were 328,000 bu, of which 224,000 bu are credited to Atlantic ports of the United States.

The crops of wheat and rye in Silesia are reported to have been damaged by recent cold weather.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in fair local demand, with some inquiry for shipment, and the market was firm, with no quoted change in prices.

Wheat was more active than at any other time for months previously, and was really buoyant for awhile, but fell back. Cables were stronger, and several reports of crop damage were received from points in the West. There was brisk buying the first hour by Jones-Kennett, Schwartz-Dupee, the Smith Co., Dunn, Adams, Hutchinson, and numerous others acting for Pardridge, the last-named taking in nearly 3,000,000 bu, and following it up by other purchases later in the day. New York was the principal seller through Dunham, Logan, Lindblom, McCormick, and Baldwin. The resulting advance brought out large offerings through Boyden, Milmine, Everingham, Schwartz, and Baxter, and many of the smaller scalpers followed suit under the impression that a cessation of buying by Pardridge would be the signal for a sharp decline owing to lack of adequate support. Towards noon a lot of fresh buying orders came in, with news of vessels loading with wheat here, and the market turned up, but the selling by a few big men predominated. They were thought to be acting for Bloom. Later there was good buying by Young and Poole, and Pardridge was reported to be also taking on more, but he was a free seller at lower prices on the afternoon curb. May opened unchanged at 79½c bid, advanced to 80¼c bid, fell off to 79¼c, improved ½c from that point, and closed at 79¾c, with this month at only 1½c discount and June at a wider discount of ½c. No. 2 in store sold at 78½c for red winter and 77¼@77½c for spring. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 68@78c, No. 3 spring at 68@74c, and No. 4 do at 55@68c. Total cash sales about 37 cars and 13,000 bu. On the curb May wheat was weaker, selling down to 79⅛@79¼c and back to 79½@79⅝c.

Corn was tame and easier, with more disposition to sell futures and a smaller demand. It was reported that large quantities have been ordered to come hither from Nebraska, and the grading improved to 40 per cent contract because of the recent cold weather, while it was thought by some that half the receipts of next week will pass as contract. Under this the market for cash lots was heavy. Local billed samples were about ¼c lower and other offerings were easier. May opened a shade lower at 29⅞c, sold to 30c, and declined to 29¾c, with some selling for Armour. At that point it met with a good demand, led by Logan on orders from St. Louis, and closed at 29⅞c, with June at a shade of premium, and this month ⅛c lower at 28c. August sold at 31⅛@31⅜c and September at 32c. In store and to go there sold at 28@28⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 28⅛c for No. 3 do, 28@28⅛c for No. 2, and 26⅛@26⅜c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 25@25⅛c for No. 4 mixed and at 27@27⅛c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats were quiet, with the speculative market averaging dull, while there was a fair demand for the sample offerings at practically steady prices. The trade in futures was local in character and confined principally to May, which sold at 21⅛c early to 21⅛@21⅛c, closing there, or ⅛c net improvement for the day. July was slow at 20⅛@21c to 20⅛@20⅛c, resting at 20⅛c, with June at that and March at 20⅛c. No. 2 regular was inactive, and No. 2 white for May sold at 23⅛@23⅛c. Exports at New York were small, and local stocks showed a slight increase for last week, with 292,625 bu No. 2 included in the supply. Free on board sales were at 19⅛@21⅛c for No. 3 mixed, 21⅛@22⅛c for do white, 20⅛@21c for No. 2, and 23⅛@24c for No. 2 white and barley oats. Total about 125 cars.

Rye was again strong for futures, while the meager cash offerings went at a former range of prices. May sold ⅛@⅛c higher, at 46⅛@46⅛c, closing at the inside asked. No. 2 to go to store sold at 42⅛c and free on board at 43⅛@44⅛c. Total cash sales about 7 cars.

Barley was quiet and dull at former prices. The offerings were meager, as a large part of the posted receipts had been delivered on sales to arrive, nor was there any urgent demand. Nothing of consequence is going abroad, and local stocks seem inclined to increase, with much of the supply decidedly common in quality. Free on board sales yesterday were at 21⅛@28c for No. 4 and 25@44c for No. 3. Total, about 27 cars.

Provisions were quiet, but averaged firm in sympathy with wheat, and perhaps would have sold higher but for the fact that hogs were quoted easier. Armour bought lard and ribs, while the Anglo led in the selling of lard, and pork was comparatively neglected. Pork opened unchanged at $10.10 for May, advanced to $10.15, and closed at $10.10, with June at 5c premium and this month at 25c discount. August sold at $10.30. Lard sold 5c higher, to $6.03 for May, and closed at $6.00, with June at 7½c premium and this month at 10c discount. Ribs sold 2½c higher, to $4.97½ for May, and closed at $4.92½ bid, with this month at 10c discount. June sold sparingly at $5.00, and August was nominal at $5.07½@5.10. Cash sales included 160 bris family and 140 bris back pork at $10.00, 1,075 tcs lard at $5.87½@5.97½, 25,000 lbs green picnic hams at 5c, 100 tcs fresh packed S. P. hams at 9⅛c for average of 16 lbs, and 20 bris beef hams at $12.50.

Millstuffs were offered rather sparingly and averaged firmer. Bran sold at $9.50@10.00 and middlings at $10.00.

Flaxseed was nominally firm, but no business of consequence was reported in the absence of offerings. Receipts were 7 cars, and shipments increased to 11,000 bu. For May $1.48 was bid, but sellers asked $1.49, and there were rumored trades in settlement at the outside. No. 1 cash was nominally $1.45@1.46.

Timothy seed was quiet, and 1@2c lower, with the cash offerings liberal and neglected, some seed going over unsold. March went at $1.21@1.21½, closing tame. Bag lots sold at 90c@$1.17 for poor to good country seed. Clover was quiet but firmer, with common to good seed selling at $2.40@3.15 and March at $3.20, the last figure being 5c advance.

In the street produce markets the feature of the trade was perhaps the continued scarcity of poultry, which was readily taken at firm prices, averaging higher than those of the beginning of last week. Eggs were wanted at current prices, and it is believed that most of the ice-house stock has been sold, with the trade dependent on fresh laid. These are plentiful, however, and the strength is attributed largely to the cool weather. Fruits were quiet, with trade centering in oranges and apples. The stock of cranberries is reduced to a minimum, and choice stock is firmly held at the highest prices of the year.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
May	$ 79½	$ 79⅛@	80¼	$ 79¾
July	77½	77⅛@	78⅛	77⅞
CORN.				
May	$ 30	$ 29⅞@	30	$ 29⅞
July	30⅞	30⅞@	31	30⅞
OATS.				
May	$ 21⅛	$ 21⅛@	21⅛	$ 21⅛
July	20⅛	20⅛@	20⅛	20⅛
MESS PORK.				
March	$ 9.87½	$ 9.82½@	9.85	$ 9.85
May	10.07½	10.10 @	10.15	10.10
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
March	$ 5.90	$ 5.90 @	5.92½	$ 5.90
May	6.00	6.00 @	6.03	6.00
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
March	$ 4.87½	$ 4.87½@	4.92½	$ 4.87½
May	4.95	4.92½@	4.97½	4.92½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 99	$ 1.01¾	$ 89¼
No. 2 corn	34¼	35	.....
No. 2 oats	.....	27⅛	.....
Mess pork	.....	11.82½	11.97½
Lard	6.85	6.95	7.05

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	16	22	39
Spring wheat	1	7	7	15
Corn	250	311	42	603
Oats	89	80	1	170
Rye	5	.....	.....	5
Barley	.....	52	21	73
Total	346	466	93	905

Inspected out: 808 bu wheat, 1,229 bu corn, 1,223 bu oats, 10,884 bu rye, and 750 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 26 cars wheat, 348 cars corn, 121 cars oats, and 24,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	1889.
Flour, brls	14,491	10,180	7,564	6,987
Wheat, bu	19,705	67,795	26,974	23,987
Corn, bu	272,451	131,715	224,802	148,789
Oats, bu	135,068	140,645	246,030	57,967
Rye, bu	4,113	3,858	2,065	491
Barley, bu	36,900	67,553	32,754	49,276
Grass-seed, lbs	680,414	550,520	379,405	60,009
Flaxseed, bu	10,118	600	5,096	2,725
Broom-corn, lbs	280	27,800	63,177	101,384
Cheese, lbs	208,633	78,570	232,760	149,645
Butter, lbs	358,429	198,115	457,492	324,581
Hides, lbs	335,441	348,130	563,385	666,570
Wool, lbs	4,585	63,073	20,087	39,070

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. March 4.	March 3.	SHIPMENTS, BU. March 4.	March 3.
Western.				
Chicago	10,765	15,517	25,974	10,908
Milwaukee	13,300	7,700	550	.....
St. Louis	15,000	37,000	9,000	4,000
Toledo	1,377	4,598	2,399	1,019
Detroit	6,350	6,974	5,981	5,416
Peoria	3,000	2,000	7,000	1,000
Minneapolis	95,400	134,550	18,900	7,345
Duluth	22,699	7,972	1,443	.....
Total	167,697	218,701	71,406	29,667
Eastern.				
New York	18,700	20,350	51,495	85,137
Philadelphia	2,743	6,224	37,397	4,431
Baltimore	19,803	18,128	16,000	31,841
Total	41,645	44,702	104,892	121,409
Grand total	208,302	263,403	176,298	151,276
Same days 1889	240,553	285,815	85,829	128,408

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending March 1, 1890.	Week ending March 1, 1890.	Week ending March 1, 1889.
Flour, brls	169,000	164,000	104,000
Wheat, qrs	152,000	127,000	267,000
Corn, qrs	210,000	221,000	142,000

Lake freights were nominal on the basis of 3c for wheat to Buffalo.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was a continued good demand for the best grades suitable for table use, while held stock was again neglected, with some offered as low as 5c per lb. The receipts of butter last week were 2,550,399 lbs; shipments, 3,092,681 lbs. Quotations in some instances were slightly lower: Choice Western creamery, 24@25c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 26@26½c; fair to good, 21@22c; good to fine dairies, 20@24c; rolls, 11@12c; packing stock, 5@8c.

BEANS—The better grades were in fair favor and steady, with common lots dull. Strictly hand-picked navies and pea beans were in rather light supply. Quotations: Hand-picked navies and pea beans $1.60 @1.65 per bu, and do mediums, $1.50@1.55, with inferior stock at $1.25@1.40.

BROOM-CORN—A good order trade was noted, and in the aggregate sales were fairly liberal, with firmness continued. The receipts last week were but $1,720 lbs, while the shipments were 51,858 lbs. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 5⅛@6⅛c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 4@5c; choice green carpet brush, 5⅛@5⅛c; green self-working, 5⅛@5⅛c; crooked, 2@3⅛c.

CHEESE—Stocks show a gradual diminution, with a good demand from nearly all classes of buyers firmness is noted. The receipts last week were $30,068 lbs; shipments, 1,141,155 lbs. Quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9⅛@10c per lb; do twins, 9⅛@10c; Young Americas, 10⅛@11c; 1-lb skims, 7@8⅛c; low grades, 3@7c; Swiss No. 1, 9⅛@10⅛c; brick, full cream, 8⅛@9⅛c.

EGGS—With the weather fresh and brisk eggs continued steady around 13c per doz in a jobbing way.

GAME—Dealers reported no change, with a fair inquiry for mallard and red head ducks at $3.25@3.75 per doz; small and teal do, $1.25@2.00; rabbits, 40@50c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in good request, with apples selling chiefly in a small way at firm prices. Cranberries were scarce and higher. Quotations follow: Apples—Good to choice Steele red, willow twig, and Ben Davis, $3.75@4.50 per brl; fancy eating varieties, in a small way, $4.50@5.00; bell and cherry cranberries, $12.00 per brl; Florida oranges, small brights, $3.25@3.75 per box; large do, $3.00@3.50; russets, $2.50@3.25. Californias, Riversides, $3.00@3.50; navels, $3.50@4.50. Messina lemons, $3.50@4.75. Pineapples, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

HAY—No change occurred, with a preference for the better grades of both prairie and timothy. Common lots ruling slow. Sales were: On track—1 car poor mixed timothy at $5.00; 16 cars fair to fancy upland prairie at $7.00@9.00.

HIDES—A fair demand existed, with a liberal outward movement. The shipments last week were 3,081,578 lbs. The feeling continues steady at the quotations: Green salted, 4⅛@4⅛c per lb; No. 2 do, 3⅛@3⅛c; No. 1 calf, 5c; No. 2 do, 4c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9⅛@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5⅛@6c.

POTATOES—The supply of fine stock was not great and there was a good demand at steady figures, with common lots rather dull. Quotations are repeated: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 40@45c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 38@41c; rose, 35@38c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 30@35c.

POULTRY—There was a good demand, with buyers ready to pay asked prices for desirable stock. The offerings were rather small, with a preference shown for young hens and turkeys. Quotation follow: Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 9@10c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 7@8c; live fowls salable at 1@2c discount.

VEGETABLES—The demand was fair, but supplies were fully ample and prices showed few changes of consequence. The quality of the tomatoes was poor. Quotations: Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cabbages, $6.00@10.00 per 100; celery, 25@35c per doz; onions, $3.00@3.50 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabagas, 25@28c per bu; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; lettuce, $3.25@4.00 per brl; radishes, 25@35c per doz; spinach, 50@75c per box; tomatoes, $3.00@3.25 per doz; Hubbard squash, $2.00@2.50 per doz; new potatoes, $7.50@8.50 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—The demand was not urgent, and the market favored the buyers. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@28c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed 16@21c; medium unwashed, 23@26c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@17c; medium unwashed, 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 19@21c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 3	12,047	175	21,685	8,186
Tuesday, March 4	6,500	300	23,500	5,000
Total	18,547	475	45,185	13,186
Last week	21,258	509	42,458	17,412
Shipments—				
Monday, March 3	5,073	.....	10,167	3,039
Tuesday, March 4	3,500	100	8,600	3,000
Total	8,573	100	18,767	6,469
Last week	7,935	41	18,122	5,128

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 25,000 hogs, 15,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 28,749 hogs, 11,730 cattle, and 11,425 sheep one week ago, and 15,679 hogs, 12,429 cattle, and 7,730 sheep one year ago.

Receipts of hogs for the first three working days of the present month exhibit about 5,100 decrease, while the shipments exhibit over 2,000 increase compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Heavy packing hogs closed yesterday about the same as one week ago, the same as one month ago, and 5c lower than one year ago. March pork closed 10c lower than a month ago, and March lard and short ribs the same as a month ago.

During the last two days fully 2,400 cattle were shipped from Chicago to the seaboard for direct export alive. They were purchased here principally at $4.30@4.75.

Receipts of hogs at the ten leading packing points yesterday aggregated 50,000, against 53,000 the corresponding day last year.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle were again smaller than the trade expected, and with an active demand from all quarters a stronger feeling prevailed. The best grades sold 10@15c higher, while fair to good grades sold 5@10c higher than Monday's quotations. Texas cattle and native butcher stock ruled 5@10c higher, while stock cattle were without material change. The general cattle market closed quiet and a shade lower than opening quotations. Kansas City reported cattle excited and 5@25c higher. Omaha also ruled firm and higher. Most of the "good" cattle sold to outside buyers. The quality of the offerings was only fair, only a few bunches selling above $4.70. The top of the market was $4.90 for 1,525-lb steers. Dressed-beef men paid as high as $4.55 for 1,650-lb steers. Some 967-lb steers sold as high as $3.85; some 1,272-lb steers at $4.75 and 1,058-lb steers at $4.00. Coarse 1,197-lb steers sold as low as $3.25. Shippers bought less than half a dozen loads below $3.60. Most of the 1,150 @1,400-lb steers sold at $3.85@4.45. About 22 car-loads of 800@1,085-lb Texas cattle sold at $2.85@3.35. Native cows sold principally at $2.35@2.75. Several hundred veal calves, averaging 80@250 lbs, sold at $3.50@5.50. A great many bulls sold at $2.00@3.40. Stock cattle sold at $2.40@3.20, principally at $3.10@3.50. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$5.10@5.25
Choice to fancy steers	4.45@5.00
Poor to good steers	3.35@4.40
Fancy cows	2.90@3.30
Poor to choice cows	1.00@2.80
Bulls	1.00@3.50
Stockers and feeders	2.40@3.60

HOGS—The hog market yesterday ruled 2½@5c lower. All classes of buyers purchased freely at the decline, and at the close only 3,000 remained in the pens, largely in the hands of speculators. The quality was better, but the proportion of 300-lb hogs was smaller than any Tuesday for four months past, but it is expected that heavy hogs will shut off at this season of the year. Light hogs sold yesterday at $3.90@4.10, and heavy and mixed lots at $3.85@4.07½. Sales were largely at $3.95@4.05.

SHEEP—A good demand prevailed for sheep yesterday and all desirable lots sold 5@10c higher. Both local and outside buyers purchased freely to the extent of the offerings. Native sheep averaging 84@130 lbs sold at $3.25@6.00, bulk at $5.25@5.60. Several hundred 74-lb Mexican sheep sold at $3.55. Western sheep averaging 80@102 lbs sold at $4.50@5.60. Some 112-lb lambs sold at $6.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,100, nearly all for slaughterers and exporters direct. No trading in cattle. About steady for dressed beef at 5⅛@7⅛c per lb, for common to extra city slaughtered sides. Exports 355 beeves and 4,280 quarters of beef. Today's cable advices quote American steers firmer at 11@11⅛c per lb for the dressed weight, sinking offal, and American refrigerated beef at 9⅛c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 100. Firm for all sorts with a ready sale at 5@8c per lb for veals and at 3⅛@4c per lb for Western calves.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,100; steady and firm at 5@6⅛c per lb for sheep, and at 6@7⅛c per lb for yearling lambs.

HOGS—Receipts 4,900. None offered alive. Firm at the nominal range of $4.00@4.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 100; market active and higher; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@4.90; fair to good do, $3.80@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.60; range steers, $2.80@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 800; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.95@4.05; packing grades, $3.90@4.00; light fair to best, $3.85@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; market steady; fair to choice, $4.00@5.60; lambs, $5.00@6.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market 5@10c higher; steers, $3.30@4.75; cows, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, none; market weak and 10c lower; all grades, $3.72½@3.90; bulk, $3.75@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 100 head; market 10c higher; good to choice lambs and muttons, $3.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.25.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 459; market dull.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; market opened 2½c higher and closed lower, losing advance; quotations, $3.72½@3.82½.

OMAHA, Neb., March 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; active on everything; steers up 10c; cows, 5@10c; all sold. Prime 1,300 to 1,600-lb beeves, $3.90@4.60; good 1,000 to 1,300 lb, $3.40@4.25; fair to good cows, $2.00@2.85; good to choice cows, $2.50@3.25; feeders, $2.80@3.35; stockers, $2.45@3.15; bulls, $1.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700. All sold; market shade higher; light 5c higher; light, $3.75@3.85; heavy, $3.70@3.80; mixed, $3.70@3.82½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess Eastern, 58s 6d, dull; do Western, 45s, firm. Lard is in poor demand; spot, March, April, and May, 32s, firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s, firm; do spring, 7s 3½d, steady. Flour—Demand improving; extra No. 1 spring, 10s, steady. Corn—Demand fair; spot, 3s 7¼d, easy; March, 3s 7¼d, steady; April and May, 3s 7¼d, steady.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 6 11-16d. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 4,300 American.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special.]—COTTON—Was dull and fluctuated within narrow limits, advancing 1 to 2 points, then reacting that much, then moving up again. The close was 3 to 4 points lower for the day. Liverpool was 1-64d higher, with sales of only 5,000 bales of American, closing quiet and steady. At Manchester cloths were easier. Receipts at Augusta today were 279 bales, against 773 this day last year; at Memphis 148, against 373 last year; at St. Louis 647, against 1,078 last year. Visible supply, 2,827,651 bales, against 2,681,433 last year. The receipts at the ports today were 8,953 bales, against 12,702 this day last week and 17,563 last year; since Sept. 1 5,611,575 bales, against 4,483,770 during the same period last season. The close was quiet and steady after sales of 192,000 bales.

COFFEE—Options were dull and 5@10 points lower. Havre made a net decline of ¼f; Hamburg declined 1½ pfennig. The receipts at Rio were 9,000 bags and at Santos 5,000 bags. At Rotterdam the next Dutch sale will take place the 11th inst. Total sales will include 55,000 piculs.

GRAIN—Wheat was active and irregular, advancing ¼@⅜c, then losing this and declining ⅛@⅜c. Total receipts 205,793 bu, against 233,653 this day last year, including 23,334 bu of winter today, against 14,053 last year, and 141,373 bu of spring against 212,112 last year. Exports from the Atlantic ports yesterday 181,000 bu, including 51,495 from here.

CORN—Was slightly lower and moderately active. Total receipts, 1,333,251 bu.

OATS—Slightly higher. Total receipts, 33,134 bu, including 75,000 bu here; exports from here yesterday, 39,668 bu.

Transactions here today: Cash sales of wheat, 32,000 bu, including two loads of sample red for export at 86c delivered, and two loads of the same for milling at 85@86¼c. No. 2 red in elevator was quoted at 87⅛@87¼c. Cash sales of corn 218,000 bu, including 112,000 bu for export. No. 2 mixed sold at 36⅛@36⅛c, delivered, and 37⅛c for special March delivery, part March 22; steamer mixed at 35⅛c, and for April at 35c; No. 3 mixed at 35⅛c delivered; yellow at 38c; low mixed at 36⅛c; white No. 2 white at 36c; steamer white at 38⅛c. Cash sales of oats, 85,000 bu, at 26⅛@28⅛c for No. 2 mixed, 28⅛c for No. 2 do, 28⅛@33c for No. 2 white, and No. 3 do at 29@29⅛c.

BUTTER—Best new creamery, 26@28c.

CHEESE—10⅛@11c.

SUGAR—Raw was firmer. Fair refining, 5 3-16c; 93° test centrifugal, 5 11-16c. Sales of 700 bags Cuba centrifugal, 96° test, at 5 11-16.

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,240 packages; exports, 1,150 brls; stronger; instances 5@10c up; fairly active; sales, 25,250 brls.

DRY GOODS—Brown and bleached cottons, patterned fabrics, and colored cottons were severally in wider request by mail and wire, though not equally so. Bleached shirtings are selling with some freedom, while heavy yarn fabrics are without much change, exporters holding off. Both heavy and fine goods, however, are firm in prices. Novelties in prints are in good demand and firm. There was more doing in woolens, with a more encouraging outlook.

PETROLEUM—The market opened steady at 94⅛c, and after falling off ⅛c, advanced to 95⅛c. The market then broke on light sales and fell to 92c, but reacted slightly and closed steady at 92⅛c. Stock Exchange: Opening, 94⅛c; highest, 95⅛c; lowest, 92c; closing, 92⅛c. Consolidated Exchange: Opening, 94⅛c; highest, 95⅛c; lowest, 92⅛c; closing, 93⅛c. Total sales 698,000 brls.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 26@27c; firsts and extra firsts, 24@25c; extra imitation creamery, 19@22c; others, 13@18c; factory choice, 16c; others, 10@15c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 26@27c; extra firsts, 20@25c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@22c; low grades, 10@11c; East creamery, good to choice, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 11@11⅛c; choice New York, 11@11⅛c; Western, 9⅛@10⅛c; sage, 11⅛@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 17⅛@18c; firsts, 16@17c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 17@18c; Western, 16⅛@17c; Michigan choice, 16⅛@17c; Canadians, 15@16⅛c; Southerns, 16c.

CORN—Quiet. High mixed on track, 40⅛@41c; steamer yellow, 40⅛@41c; steamer, 39⅛c; good no grade, 38@39c.

OATS—The market is quoted higher to ship from Chicago, but the spot market is dull and unchanged. Clipped oats to arrive at 32⅛@34⅛c, with No. 2 whites at 31⅛@32⅛c; No. 3 whites at 31@31⅛c, and No. 2 mixed nominal; fancy at 34@35c; clipped at 32⅛@35c for track lots; No. 2 white, 32@33c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31c for track lots; low grades, 30c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 4.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market opened this morning very strong under a good demand. The opening price was ⅛c above yesterday's close and at the outside figures of the day. After the early demand was filled and buying eased off somewhat prices weakened off and gradually declined up to near the close, when a slight reaction came. The close was firm. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 79c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, 76⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 73c; May wheat opened strong at 82⅛c, held at that for a time, then dropped under free selling, getting down to 82c at 12:30. After that it ruled firmer, selling at 82⅛c, which was bid at the close, sellers asking 82⅛c. May No. 1 Northern sold at 79⅛c and closed at 79⅛c bid. May corn closed at 29⅛c. Cars on track—Wheat, 24; corn, 15; oats, 12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,009 bu; corn, 32,550 bu; oats, 12,719 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,443 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but strong; rejected, 60@70c; fair to good milling wheat, 75@82c; prime to fancy, 83@85c; ungraded, on track, 80c; No. 2 red, in export elevator, 80c; No. 2 red, March, 82⅛@83⅛c; April, 84@84⅛c; May, 85⅛@85⅛c; June, 85⅛@85⅛c. Corn firm; car-lots for local trade quiet but steady; No. 4 high mixed, track and grain depot, 29@29⅛c; No. 3 in export elevator, 33⅛c; No. 3 yellow in grain depot, 35c; steamer in export elevator, 35c; steamer No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 36c; No. 2 high mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 37c; No. 2 mixed, March, 35⅛@35⅛c; April, 35⅛@35⅛c; May, 36@36⅛c; June, 36⅛@36⅛c. Oats—Carlots dull; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 3 white, 28⅛c; No. 2 white, 30⅛c; do on track, 31c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white March, 28⅛@28⅛c; April, 28⅛@29c; May, 28⅛@29⅛c; June, 29⅛@29⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,700 bu; corn, 247,000 bu; oats, 16,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,400 bu; corn, 4,400 bu; oats, 10,600 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4.—WHEAT—Receipts of wheat for the day were 159 cars and shipments 30 cars. Cash wheat was in good demand, but buyers held back somewhat owing to the higher range of prices asked. Still, with a little shading, most of the good milling wheat was moved. Prices obtained in most cases were about ⅛c above those of yesterday. A little wheat that hung along to the last had to go a little lower in sympathy with the break in futures about noon. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard—March, 78⅛c; April, 79c; May, 80⅛c; on track, 79⅛@80c; No. 1 Northern—March, 77⅛c; April, 77⅛c; May, 78⅛c; on track, 78⅛c. No. 2 Northern—March, 75⅛c; April, 75⅛c; May, 76⅛c; on track, 75⅛@77c.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot and March, 84c; May, 85⅛@85⅛c. Corn—Western easy; mixed, spot, 36⅛@36⅛c; March, 35⅛@35⅛c; April, 35⅛@35⅛c; June, 36⅛@36⅛c; July, 37⅛@37⅛c; August, 37⅛@37⅛c; steamer, 33⅛@33⅛c. Oats steady; Western white, 29@30⅛c; do mixed, 27@28⅛c; graded No. 2 white, 30c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 164,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat active and firm. Cash, 80⅛@81c; May, 82⅛c; July, 79c; August, 78⅛c. Corn dull. Cash, 30⅛c; May, 31⅛c. Oats quiet. Cash, 23c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady. Cash and March, $3.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,973 bu; corn, 168,524 bu; cloverseed, 61 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,556 bu; corn, 46,500 bu; oats, 8,800 bu; clover-seed, 1,309 bags.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat higher. There was a rush to sell during the session that broke the market ⅛c, but there was a quick rally and the close was ⅛@⅛c higher for May and ⅛c for June and July over yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 77⅛c bid; May closed 77⅛c bid; June, 77⅛c; July, 74⅛c bid; August, 74⅛c bid. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed cash, 25⅛c; May 26⅛@26⅛c, closed 26⅛c bid; July, 27⅛@27⅛c, closed 27⅛c bid; August 28c, closed 28c bid. Oats—Quiet and easy; not a sale reported.

PROVISIONS—Nominally firmer but buyers and sellers apart and no trading to speak of.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 295,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 249,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., March 4.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 27c; No. 3, 27c; No. 4, 26@26⅛c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 white, 22@22c; No. 3 white, 20⅛@21c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.02; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 34,800 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 53,100 bu; oats, 58,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard active at 90⅛c; No. 1 Northern quiet at 89c; winter No. 2 red, 85⅛c. Corn—No No. 2 in the market.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 30,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—TURPENTINE—Firm.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

The Elmhurst Spring Water company, at Chicago; to utilize for sale water from what is known as the "Mammoth Spring"; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, T. B. Bryan, W. E. Hagans, and C. T. Bryan.

The Otto Schmidt Scenic and Stage Building company, at Chicago; to manufacture scenes and stage appurtenances; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Otto Schmidt, E. M. Hartman, and George Pflieger.

The Incandescent, Gaslight, and Oil Lamp Manufacturing company, at La Grange; manufactures lamps and burners, etc.; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, A. G. Morey, C. E. Thornton, and F. E. Morey.

The National Engineering Bureau, at Chicago; to do a general mechanical engineering business; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, A. J. Stone, C. E. Byrne, and E. F. Abbott.

The Badger Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture and deal in manufactured articles; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, A. S. Badger, H. H. Badger, and S. S. Badger.

The Champaign Gold and Silver Mining and Milling company, at East St. Louis; to do a general mining business; capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators, H. C. Withers, S. C. Munoz, and J. C. Redman.

The Criterion Publishing company, at Chicago; to publish a price current and journal devoted to the wholesale whisky and wine market; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, William Mida, W. G. King, and Morris Jacobson.

The Starved Rock Improvement company, at Chicago; to conduct a pleasure resort in La Salle County; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, H. W. Huehl, E. W. Huncke, and Ed Reinke.

The Freeman Publishing company, at Chicago; to do a printing and lithographing business; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, J. L. Freeman, J. J. Schwarz, and E. P. Gastman.

The Donovan Guignon Land Title company, at East St. Louis; to do a real estate and title guaranty business; capital stock $10,000; incorporators, J. T. Donovan, J. B. Guignon, and J. T. McCasland.

The Farmers' Elevator company, at Williamsfield; to build and operate an elevator; capital stock, $4,000; incorporators, A. J. Morton, J. L. Baird, and E. M. Sweeney.

The Empire Wringer continues to be the favorite among housekeepers. Dealers.

A PLEASANT WINTER TRIP

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE RED "D" LINE.

Sailing every twelve days for Venezuela, S. A., and the Island of Curacoa, W. I., afford an unequaled opportunity to those wishing to make a short sea voyage to the tropics.

These steamships were built by Wm. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia specially for the trade, and are provided with every modern appliance for the safety, convenience, and comfort of passengers.

The round trip is made in four weeks, of which 18 days are spent at sea and at various ports, and from 6 to 10 days at Caracas. This beautiful city is located 3,000 feet above the sea, and is connected with the coast by rail. It has first-class hotels, pleasant walks and drives, and a climate unexcelled anywhere.

At La Guaira steamers will be found to all parts of the West Indies.

For descriptive pamphlet, etc., apply to
BOULTON, BLISS & DALLETT,
General Managers. 71 Wall-st., New York.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, March 5, 5:30 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, March 8, 6 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, March 12, 9 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, March 15, 1 p. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, March 19, 3:30 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, March 22, 7:30 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago. General Western Agents.

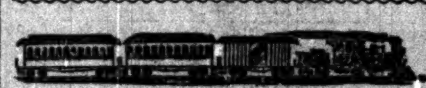
Cook's Special Spring Tours,

Under personal escort to Egypt, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy; visiting also France, Switzerland, Germany, The Rhine, Belgium, England, etc. Especially arranged for those whose time is limited. To leave New York March 29, 1890, per Red Star Mail Steamer "Noordland." Programs on application. Fares $325 and $750.
THOS. COOK & SON,
232 S. Clark St., Chicago.

INMAN LINE

New York and Liverpool,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am / † 5:30 pm / 11:00 pm	*10:05 pm / † 9:30 am / 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	11:30 am / †11:30 pm	7:00 pm / 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm / * 7:30 pm	* 4:15 pm / * 4:00 pm / *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	†11:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	† 6:00 pm / †11:10 pm	† 9:30 am / † 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*11:40 am / †11:10 pm	* 2:30 pm / † 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10 pm	† 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 9:10 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:40 pm	† 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket offices, No. 183 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:03 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	6:00 pm	9:03 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:20 pm	10:20 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	§11:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:50 pm	*11:20 am
Momence Passenger	† 5:15 pm	† 8:15 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Wisconsin Central Depot Harrison-st. & 5th-av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*4:00 pm	*9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	*7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†10:45 pm / *4:00 pm	†1:45 pm / *9:50 am
Ashland Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*10:45 pm / †10:45 pm	*7:00 am / †7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Passenger	*4:30 pm	*9:30 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.
Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:05 P'm	1:30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6:00 PM	9:00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:00 PM	7:00 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 PM	7:00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9:00 AM	7:15 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:00 PM	7:00 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 PM	9:45 AM

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 9:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Chester Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	* 9:45 am

Big Four Route.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 208 and 212 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Sherman House, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	† 5:55 pm	† 8:00 am
Pacific Limited	11:00 pm	1:25 pm
Overland Express	10:30 pm	7:00 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, via Harvard	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., Palmer House, Sherman House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	† 9:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:00 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:55 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	† 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	† 2:30 pm	†10:30 am
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	†11:35 pm	† 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	†11:35 pm	† 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:15 am	† 2:30 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. †Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	* 5:00 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	† 2:17 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:17 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 8:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:10 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:40 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	* 8:00 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:55 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 7:55 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:10 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	* 4:30 p m	* 7:55 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 9:55 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:05 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:10 p m	†10:20 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	†10:10 p m	† 7:55 a m

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 6:00 am	* 6:40 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 6:40 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:10 pm	* 7:45 am
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	* 7:30 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pennsylvania Lines.

From Pennsylvania Station, Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg	Mail Express	P† 8:00am
	Penna. Special	P*10:30am
	Fast Line	P* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited	P* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express	P* 8:20pm
	Atlantic Express	P*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South		F*10:00am / F* 9:00pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, P*7:30 am., P*7:15 am., F*9:45 am., P*4:30 pm., F†5:00 pm., F*9:20 pm.
P—Via Fort Wayne route. F—Via Pan-Handle sta.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	8:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	* 8:25 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 6:50 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:20 am

*Daily.
All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fare are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 am	x 5:15 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 9:50 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	e 7:55 am	x 5:30 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:25 pm	x 8:30 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x3:25 pm	x 9:50pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 9:50am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	* 7:30 am
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Night and Day Express	* 11:25 pm	* 6:20 am
Atlantic and 3d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:35 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

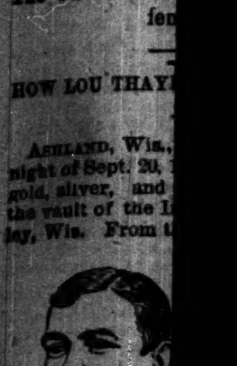
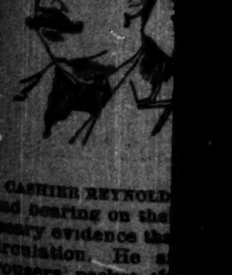
Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m. daily, 9:20 p. m. daily; 11:05 p. m. except Saturday.

LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:30 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:00 p m	7:30 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:05 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address [illegible] SKINNER, Commercial Agent, [illegible] La Salle-st., CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Bureau, [illegible] Clark-st., Chicago.